SOUTHERN
TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 42 CHARLOTTE, N. C., APRIL 21, 1932 NO. 8

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SOUTHERN
TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday by Clark Publishing Company, 18 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C. Subscription $2.00 Per Year in Advance. Entered as Second Class Mail Matter March 2, 1911, at Postoffice, Charlotte, N. C., Under Act of Congress, March 2, 1897

VOL. 42 CHARLOTTE, N. C., APRIL 21, 1932 No. 8

Carding and Spinning Discussed At Eastern Carolina Meeting

A DISCUSSION of carding and spinning questions featured the spring meeting of the Eastern Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association, held at N. C. State College Textile School, Raleigh, on last Friday.

In a brief business session, new officers of the Division were elected as follows: Chairman, E. M. Holt, Erwin Cotton Mills, Durham; vice-chairman, D. F. Lanier, Oxford Cotton Mills, Oxford, N. C.; secretary, R. R. Harden, Erwin Cotton Mills, Durham.

T. M. Mullen, president of the Association, in opening the meeting, explained briefly a number of changes that are being made in the organization of the Association. These refer to the reorganization of Divisions along lines that establish Divisions so that members will have a minimum of traveling to do to reach the meeting places. As an example, he explained that a Combed Yarn Division would be organized at Gastonia and cited the recent formation of the Northern North Carolina and Virginia Division as a new group to make it convenient for men in those sections to attend.

Dean Thomas Nelson, head of the Textile School, in a few remarks, explained the aims and purposes of the School. He stressed particularly the research work that is being done for the mills and urged that the mills take advantage of this valuable service to them.

The discussion on carding was conducted by M. R. Vick, of Rosemary, and the discussion on spinning was led by J. W. Cates, of Edenton.

The discussion on carding follows:

Discussion on Carding

Chairman: The first subject we shall take up is the practicability of making one-process picking out of the present two or three processes. Is there anybody here who has one-process made of two processes? If so, we should like to hear from him promptly.

E. M. Holt, Superintendent, No. 4 Plant, Erwin Cotton Mills Company, Durham, N. C.: We have two-process pickers made into one-process pickers. In results we think they are very satisfactory. The method of hook-up is without the use of intermediate hoppers. Instead of hoppers we have cones—five cones where ordinarily you would have three cones on the pickers if not hooked up. The way they are hooked up is that each evener is free to even within itself on its particular section, but the last evener, or the evener on the finisher, is so arranged that when it evens—that is, when it lightens or heavies—it imposes the same thing all the way through back to the hopper. In other words, as the belt shifts and the small end of the cone slows up the speed, then it slows up the speed of the driving cone on the other process. Our loss of laps is about two per cent, and we think it is very satisfactory.

Ball Bearings Necessary

I have seen pickers hooked up from single pickers that were monstrosities; it was no way for them to work. I do think, in order to make a picker work successfully, there must be quite a use of ball bearings to take the load off the cones, because after all it does carry an extra load—that is, without the intermediate hopper. With the intermediate hopper there is no work added. We have had a picker hooked up that way that was a single process picker. The speed of the intermediate hopper is controlled by the evener on the finisher. That worked very successfully, though more expensive to build and install than the picker I have described (without the intermediate hopper).

Mr. Brietz: I should like to ask where the greatest advantage lies in that single process. Is it in saving of costs, in evener work, or is it in greater production?

Mr. Holt: There is quite a saving in labor; that is probably the first consideration. Our idea in hooking them up was to make a saving of labor, although we were not willing to do it with any loss of quality. The way it has worked out we find we have a saving in production, in that there is less loss in laps.

Chairman: As you know, Mr. Brietz, it is mighty hard to get good lapper men, and when we do get one we want to keep him until he dies. I think this process prolongs the life of your man as well as cuts down the labor. When a man gets on to sixty years of age, those laps get mighty heavy, especially when wet from the dye house; and he gets worn out before the day is half gone.

If there is anybody here who has three processes connected up into one I wish you would tell us about it.

Mr. Mullen: You might ask if anybody has had it connected up and found it not satisfactory.

One of the great savings is in power; there is a saving of over one hundred per cent in power. We have not tried this process, but I am told it would cut the power from 130 h.p. to 60, and that is a great saving in a year's time.

Chairman: I was talking with Mr. Marshall Dilling several months ago, and he told me he had this at Gastonia and was very well pleased with what he had. I think he kept his finisher to double laps on. Has anyone here that process, connecting the intermediate with the

breaker and saving the finisher to double laps on? (No response.) Not many people have experimented with that; I expect they are afraid of it.

In regard to the cost, Mr. Holt, can you tell us about the cost of connecting up this in the way you have it?"

Mr. Holt: I can not be sure, Mr. Vick, but it seems to me it was something like $160 per machine for the parts. That did not include the labor of putting them together. I might add that we made a further saving there in that we had a whole unit left over when we got through—that is, an intermediate and a finisher; we were able to get along with one less. The cost of the machine we hooked up with the hopper is right much more, about $350, I suppose. That was on the two-process. The other is much cheaper. It was something like $160 for parts.

Waste and Cleanliness

J. V. McCombs, General Superintendent, Randolph Mills, Franklinville, N. C.: What is your experience as regards waste? And in regard to cleanliness, too?

Mr. Holt: That is a rather hard question to answer, because it is quite a while since we did that. We ran various tests. I did not run the test on these machines before they were hooked up, because I was not at the plant; but I know for a certainty that the cleanliness is as good, and the breaking strength probably a little better. I do not think the breaking strength is better because of the hook-up but because of readjustments we made at that time, but I know we did not lose in cleanliness or breaking strength because of the hook-up.

C. S. Tatum, Superintendent, Pilot Mill, Raleigh, N. C.: How long did it take to change over?

Mr. Holt: About one a week.

Mr. Tatum: Do you do colored work?

Mr. Holt: No, all white.

Mr. Tatum: I wonder if it would be possible to do blending on that.

Mr. Holt: I don't know. You might blend on the finisher.

Mr. Tatum: Have you found any disadvantages to it?

Mr. Holt: Well, there might be some little variation from yard to yard, or within that yard over the other, but we have not been able to find it. I have thought at times there might be, but I have never been able to prove it. The disadvantages I see in the whole thing is in hooking it up; if you don't do it right you have a mess; that is, if you don't take the load off your cone belts, if you tie it up so it can not play, it is awful.

Mr. Tatum: Did you do the work yourself?

Mr. Holt: Yes.

Question: The $160 is for the ball bearings, is it?

Mr. Holt: Yes, that is practically all the cost—ball bearings and castings.

Question: I should like to know the length of it.

Mr. Holt: It is a regular picker with the apron cut about half in two. In other words, you save about the length of one apron in the hook-up. That is, where you push it you save more than that; you save the head off two machines and your calender head—I don't know how to put that—about forty inches; and then save the length of one apron.

Chairman: You save the space between two machines, too, don't you?

Mr. Holt: Yes. This machine is about the length of this room from feeder hopper to calender machine.

Chairman: That is what appeals to me. I am anxious to save a little floor space, and I believe I shall save about ten feet of floor space by hooking up three. I am satisfied that with the hook-up the yard-per-yard lap will be just as good.

Mr. Mullen: What did Mr. Holt say about the blending?

Mr. Holt: I don't believe you can blend it as well.

Blending

Chairman: We have run some colored in our single process. Where the dye got the right shade we got the blend all right, but we can not change the shade when the dye did not get it. Of course, where you open ten or twelve bales, make a dye of ten or twelve bales and open all that at one time, you can mix those and get a fairly good blend, provided you get the man to open from each bale. On the single process you have a double hopper, and in these hoppers that cotton is continually rolling, and you get a fairly good blend from there. Of course, if you want to make a Yaeger yarn, as hosiery mills do, it would not do, because in that Yaeger yarn you put so much lap in white and so much in brown or blue or some other color. You could not blend a lap like that, of two colors or three colors, in any single process. But in white or all one color it would be very satisfactory.

J. C. Farmer, Overseer Carding, Roanoke Mill No. 1, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.: We have tried it and find in the process of changing from one color to another it is very hard to clean it out; we sometimes have to run white to get it all out. There is a big disadvantage in running colors—that is, where you have lots of colors.

Blending in Hoppers

J. W. Cates, Superintendent, Edenton Cotton Mills, Edenton, N. C.: There is an engineering concern in the State advocating blending with hoppers. I should like to know if anybody here has put in a series of those hoppers. They use, say, from six to eight hoppers for blending either white or colored—use it as an opening process. That is, instead of using bale breakers they use a series of hoppers. That is being advocated right extensively in the State by engineers, and I think it is in operation in the State.

James W. Bradbury, Textile Development Company, Boston, Mass., and Greensboro, N. C.: We have put in this system in ten countries in Europe, in Canada, and in a number of States in the United States. We recommend the system this gentleman has just spoken about and have recommended it for five years. It is really the only way of blending cotton. A bale breaker will blend from four to five bales; I do not care how many bales you lay down on the floor, you get only four or five bales in the blend. In using these hoppers you set four bales in front of each hopper. The cotton drops on an apron and goes on to the cleaning machinery from the apron. In order to get your blend and an even yarn it is necessary to blend in your opening a little more than you are doing at the present time. That really does away with the four laps on the finisher picker.

David Clark, Editor Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.: I was in Fall River about two years ago and saw some tests. One mill had a thing rigged up in front of a window on which you could unroll the lap. There was all the difference in the world between the laps made on one machine and others made in another part of the mill in three processes. Then several weeks ago I was in a mill in Alabama where they had a lay-out of multiple hoppers. They had the cleanest cotton I have seen anywhere.

Geo. F. Shipp, Spinning Department, Rocky Mount Mill, Rocky Mount, N. C.: We have those hoppers staggered around our bale breaker and like it very much. We put six bales around each hopper.

Mr. Clark: At the mill in Alabama of which I spoke they had six hoppers winding on to an apron. They put several bales to each hopper, so they got a complete mix. It went through a Buckley opener. Then they had a long apron of wire mesh, fully as long as this room, which had a shaking motion. After the cotton had been thoroughly mixed by going through six hoppers and the Buckley opener had cleaned it to some extent, it then dropped on to this apron, which had a constant shaking motion. As a result there was under this apron a lot of dirt and trash. With this long, shaking apron which they put on there, they shook out practically all the dirt which was in the cotton. They had the cleanest cotton I have seen anywhere.

Mr. Mullen: Did they have the one-process picker?

Mr. Clark: Yes, they had the one-process picker ahead of that. After they got through with that they put it in a Murray machien. They were strong on cleaning.

Mr. Shipp: We put six bales of cotton around each hopper and feed part of it to each hopper. Then it goes to a Murphy opener. We are very much pleased with it. We have had it only a few weeks.

Question: Was that thing in Alabama home-made?

Mr. Clark: Yes, the whole thing was home-made. The apron was about forty inches wide. That thing constantly shook.

Question: Back and forth or up and down?

Mr. Clark: Both. There was an immense amount of dirt dropping from that apron; I was surprised to see how much.

Mr. Cates: Did you find out anything about the cost of this?

Mr. Clark: No, but it could not have been very expensive. They got up some hoppers, and they had the Buckley there, and they rigged up that apron.

Nelson R. Harte, Overseer Carding and Spinning, Edna Mills Corporation, Reidsville, N. C.: Has anyone used the Aldridge hook-up for converting their three-process into one?

Mr. Bradbury: That is what I referred to a while ago. That is very good.

Carl R. Harris, Superintendent, The Erwin Cotton Mill No. 3, Cooleemee, N. C.: What about the inch-by-inch weight?

Mr. Bradbury: We have not gotten down to that.

Chairman: I can not say that the single process as yet cleans my lap as well as the three-process, but it leaves the cotton in better shape, so that the card can clean it better than the three processes, and in the end it comes out just about as clean as in the three-process. So far as the evenness is concerned, I believe yard per yard we have better laps from that than we have ever had before.

I noticed some time ago that someone was writing in one of the textile papers that the thicker your lap, the heavier your major lap, the more even you could get it eventually. That is naturally true, because you have more cotton there to fill the spaces. The inch-per-inch, as Mr. Harris says, is what we need. I have been wanting for years to get the inch-by-inch, because an inch of cotton in the lap will make ninety inches in the cards. I believe a heavier lap with heavier draft on the card will give you evener work than a light lap with lift draft on the card.

Mr. Cates: From what the gentleman just said, would it be practicable to use a heavier lap and do more drafting on the cards—use, say, an eighteen to twenty-ounce lap and use a heavier draft?

Mr. Vick: I believe you would get evener work, because your inch-per-inch would be more even.

Mr. Bradbury: On the raw stock, with 140 draft, I did not get as good results in the finished work; the yarn was not so even. But on bleached stock, 140 draft, I got very good results.

Mr. Tatum: Ho do you account for the raw stock being different?

Chairman: I believe when you get up to 140 draft on the cards you have to change the licker-in speed a little. Of course, that would be right expensive to do, to have the gears made to change all that. Nevertheless it is worth discussion.

Need of Even Yarn

Mr. Cates: I made a test on a 20-ounce lap, with the licker-in speeded up from the usual speed of about 450 or 470 to 600, and found very little difference in the breaking strength. I did think the yarn was more even.

Chairman: If you have an evener yarn the only way you could get any increase in breaking strength, provided you were not damaging the cotton before in your carding, is from the evenness of it. More even yarn has probably a little better breaking strength. For the last four or five years we could not get cotton that would give us the breaking strength that we are getting this year. Cotton grown in eastern North Carolina for the last four years was very weak, but this last year it is very strong—much better than former crops. I do not know whether that is due to an improved kind of cotton that many farmers in the east are using, or whether it is due to the season of the year, but nevertheless it is much better.

Mr. Farmer: We put in the Saco-Lowell one-process picking. We are making some blends, 25 gray and 50 gray; we have several blends. We had to keep some of the old pickers to blend these. We have to keep that very uniform. Is there any practical way to do that with this system?

Chairman: Personally, I do not believe there is.

Mr. Bradbury: I was down in Georgia in a mill where they blend four different colored laps on the finisher apron. We suggested that they try this in the hopper, and they got good results. There is a mill running down in Georgia now doing this blending by the hoppers.

Chairman: Would you mind giving the address of that mill?

Mr. Bradbury: We can not give any mill's address; I am sorry.

Chairman: It might be that the Saco-Lowell people could tell you how to blend your gray. If they are going to put in single-process pickers from now on they will have to develop that.

Mr. McCombs: What would the gentleman do if he ran 22½, 62½, etc for each color?

Dr. Bradbury: Change at the hoppers until you get what you want. Make a test.

Mr. Harris: What kind of work was that?

Mr. Bradbury: This was hosiery yarn. This was a hosiery mill.

Mr. Harris: It might do for that, but if you go to putting blended stuff in colored warp you can not do it to save your neck. We take four laps, and we have to be positive those laps are the same weight and same shade. In colored goods you can not do it.

Methods of Blending

Mr. Bradbury: First clean it, then dye the raw stock. When you look at the bale after it comes out of the dye tank you can see it is better than any other blend; it is

better than any other I have ever seen. Even though you put the four laps on the picker and run them through, you will find these lighter spots of color. We have done the blending with this system here, put in the dyed laps, and it has come out exactly the same as your finisher lap.

Chairman: When we dye a lot of cotton, say fifteen or twenty bales, we put that in all together and run that out before we put in any more. If the quills go in you can tell it in your goods. We try to keep each lot of cotton separate.

Mr. Farmer: Speaking about the laps that you are going to blend with, say, white laps and black laps, if you are running 25 per cent gray and you let the black lap get off weight, it will shade. The way we have done is to take, say, seventy-five bales of black, mix them up, and put all in the hopper at one time.

Straight Wire Card Clothing

Chairman: Our next question is on straight wire and metallic card clothing.

We have some on cylinders in one mill. Two cylinders are giving us satisfaction. A cylinder in the other mill I found recently had been ground to a hook. We ground that out and it is now doing very well. I should like to hear from anyone who has had more experience than I. Let us take up the straight-wire clothing first.

Mr. Tatum: We have a line of cards with that straight-wire clothing. We find, just as the gentleman in front said, there are lots of neps.

Chairman: We have one and found a lot of neps. We found that it had a hook, and when I got rid of that it was all right. We have had it on only about two years, and it takes ten years to tell about a thing like that.

G. C. Truslow, General Superintendent, Draper American and Wearwell Sheeting Mills, Draper, N. C.: We are interested in metallic clothing. We have one card with it that has been running two years, night and day. So far we have found it splendid. We have run this card as much as a week, night and day, and stripped it with a roller and got less than a half ounce of strips. We have some tests now going to the bleachery. I am really interested in getting the facts.

Chairman: What class of goods?

Mr. Truslow: Sheeting.

M. R. Harden, Superintendent, Erwin Cotton Mills Company, No. 1 Mill, Durham, N. C.: Where did the strippings go? If they are not in the clothing they are bound to go in the goods.

Mr. Truslow: The goods, so far as we were able to check, were pretty free of neps; we can not see much difference.

Chairman: That has been my experience on the straight wire, too, that we have less strippings but the carding seems to be as clean. I make it a point every day to weigh the laps from one of these cards with four or five others, and I can not see any difference. I have been trying to see whether there was any gain or loss of weight but have not been able to discover that. Sometimes it weighs a little more, sometimes less.

Setting Rolls on Roving Frames

Chairman: The next subject is the setting of top and bottom rolls on roving frames, especially the relation of the top rolls to the bottom rolls. Assuming your bottom rolls are all closed up, say, for 7/8-inch cotton, how far can you open those top rolls, if you get a longer staple cotton, before having to open your bottom rolls, to get your work to run right? Of course, you ought to have your top rolls always a little over your bottom rolls, so when the frames stop they will not roll back or the weights will not pull them back. Beyond that point, should you not open or should you open your bottom rolls to get the best results? My opinion is that you should. Open them just a little over the top of the front rolls, so the bottom rolls will not roll back. How far should you open your top rolls before your bottom rolls should be opened? Have any of you carders had any trouble about your work not running when you put in a little longer cotton, and you tried to get it on your top rolls and could not do it?

G. E. Moore, Superintendent, J. M. Odell Manufacturing Company, Bynum, N. C.: To start this thing off, I think if your rolls are just right to begin with if you open one I think you should open the other; I think they should go together.

Chairman: That is just my opinion exactly. You know it is so much trouble to use a bottom roll that we always use that top roll. Every time you move a sixteenth of an inch on a top roll I think you ought to move the bottom roll. I know we tried that thing some time ago on long staple cotton and did not have much success on it. As soon as we moved the bottom roll a trifle our production was excellent on those frames.

C. C. Cates, Overseer Spinning, Edenton Cotton Mills, Edenton, N. C.: I should like to know, Mr. Vick, if you can tell us some reason why, when we open the top roll and get good results, we should open the bottom roll. Is there any action that would be detrimental to the roll or to the stock? I can not tell any difference.

Chairman: My opinion is that when you get your top roll over so it will go down over the bottom roll, when your cotton goes over the steel roll it has some effect. What that effect is I do not know. That is what I want to learn. I am of the opinion Mr. Moore has expressed, that you ought to open the bottom roll when you open the top roll. Of course, you can do a little less work, but I think it is better to open both rolls.

C. C. Cates: When it is going to take you a week to open your rolls and you will get through with that cotton in a week's time, I do not see the practicability of opening the rolls, if you can get by.

Chairman: Suppose you can not get by? That is the point.

Mr. Moore: If the rolls are just a little off the top of your steel roll, then your rolls are just a little farther apart than you think, and it causes a little kink; if you will watch it closely you will find there is a slight kink in there. I don't thing you get quite as even draft if your finger bars are not just right, and sometimes they are not. Every roller will not lie absolutely straight on your steel roll. When that is the case you have a slight kink, or it throws it out of line. The stock coming through there is not coming absolutely straight; it goes over the roll just a little bit; it throws it off on the front side just a little bit.

Mr. Tatum: How much did you have to open those top rolls, Mr. Vick, before you opened the bottom ones?

Chairman: They were open when I went on that job, and they were open about three-sixteenths of an inch. When we got a little longer cotton we had to let them stay open and open the bottom rolls.

Mr. McCombs: I think the question is more of the degree of the frame than anything else. If you have an old frame, a high angle frame, you want to set that roll just slightly past the center of your steel roll; that is the

ideal condition. If you get in cotton that is longer, you have to open the steel roll.

I think lots of mills make a mistake in not having a cotton man. Superintendents are not cotton men. In one mill I worked in, where we used one hundred bales of cotton a week, we had a cotton man. I think it is a bum job for a superintendent to have to be open rolls and closing rolls all the time. If the mill can not afford both a superintendent and a cotton man, then fire the superintendent and get a cotton man.

Chairman: You can handle with your leather rolls, I think, safely one-sixteenth-inch variation in cotton, when you have an eighth of an inch variation I think you have to do something with your steel roll.

J. W. Cooper, Superintendent, Harriet Cotton Mills, Henderson, N. C.: I opened some spinning rolls 3-16 and not very good results—the top rolls alone. We were running what was supposed to be inch staple, but it ran over, I think; it was mixed up considerably in the bale. We got some that was 1 1-16-inch. I had to do that to cut out kinky yarn, and it cut it out entirely. That was warp 40s.

Discussion on Spinning

President Mullen: We come now to the discussion of spinning questions, and that first subject covers a wide field. I shall turn the conduct of this discussion over to J. W. Cates, of Edenton. The discussion will continue for one hour.

Covering Rolls

Chairman Cates Our first subject is the covering of roving and spinning rolls; which is best—sheep skin, calf skin, or cork?

Mr. Harden: We have at the present time several spindles running on each, some on cork, some on sheep skin, and some on calf skin. We have more on sheep skin, because we have been changing away from that and have not gotten very far with the other two. The advantage of calf skin over sheep skin seems to be in the lasting qualities. You get a smoother, slicker cover on calf skin than you do on sheep skin. The chief disadvantage of calf skin is that we have what are known as eyebrows more on the calf skin; the top rolls have to be picked more often. The cork roll does not give you any eyebrow; the clearer waste that would collect on the front of the clearer is gradually absorbed by the yarn. I think that either the calf skin or the cork roll would outlast the sheep skin, so far as cost and lasting qualities are concerned.

Cork Rolls

We have had some experience with the cork rolls on over-size and turned-down rolls. We have a buffing machine now and have about ten frames, not all on cork yet but have enough to put on that many. There is one disadvantage of cork that we have run into on the over-size roll, and that is that you have to set the rolls too wide apart. That is, with a one-inch roll there is about three-sixteenths of an inch of cork on it; when you buff it down you have about three-thirty-seconds there; and you have to set your rolls an inch and three-thirty-seconds apart from bite to bite. On short cotton you have trouble. Another disadvantage of cork is that over night the flat from the steel roll will make an imprint on the cork. In the morning, until about eight or nine o'clock, you have more ends down on cork than on leather rolls. Of course, as to cost, cork has it over the others.

Chairman: The point we wish to get to is which is the best for the mill, from the quality of the yarn and the cost.

E. R. Rogers, Roller Coverer, Durham Hosiery Mills No. 6, Durham, N. C.: Mr. Harden, please tell us something about the quality of the yarn.

Mr. Harden: On the cork over-size roll, because of the increased setting there, you can not get the breaking strength; you lose a little bit; that is our experience so far. On the turned-down roll there seems to be very little difference as long as your roll conditions are the same. I can not tell any difference in breaking strength from tests covering quite a period of time between sheep skin and calf skin. The breaking strength seems to be about the same, but you do have more eyebrows from sheep skin than calf skin, because the covering is slicker and smoother.

Mr. Tatum: Which would you rather have?

Mr. Harden: I can not say. We are still in the experimental stage.

Mr. Harte: What percentage have you had to cover?

Mr. Harden: So far we have not had to cover any of those calf-skin rolls except where the roll became hollowed out too much or became damaged.

Mr. Mullen: How long have you been running calf skin?

Mr. Harden: We had some calf skin put in at the time they first began to tan it.

Mr. Mullen: That was vegetable tan?

Mr. Harden: Yes; and some chrome tan.

Mr. Mullen: Do they still have eyebrows?

Mr. Harden: Yes. You will have some trouble with them as long as you run calf-skin rolls, but they do diminish after a while.

Mr. McCombs: We have more or less trouble with eyebrows on any new roll; if we just look for them, they are there. My experience with the calf skin has been very successful, and I have run them up to 60s yarn. We take this calf skin and put it on the roll, then take a very fine emery and buff it, then take a solution we have and paint it; and when that is worn off it is elastic and you will not get any eyebrows. I think sheep skin is much less expensive. Of course if you buy really good sheep skin and put good roller cloth under it you will get good results, but in these days we do not want to put that much in it. So far as the breaking strength on sheep skin and calf skin is concerned, I do not think there is very much difference.

Chairman: What about end breakage?

Mr. McCombs: I think the calf skin is best.

Mr. Vick: Do you put that solution on just the one time?

Mr. McCombs: Yes, just when the roll is covered. When that wears off the roll is smooth.

Mr. Harris: Is that a secret solution?

Mr. McCombs: Our roller cover has it. He might give it out; I do not know.

Chairman: Would you say that sheep skin is fifty per cent cheaper on today's prices?

Mr. McCombs: I think that would depend on the yarn you are running.

Mr. Harden: Why does the calf-skin roll cost more than the sheep-skin?

Mr. McCombs: Simply because the skin is higher.

Mr. Harden: You buy calf skin by the square foot and buy sheep skins by the dozen skins. We find that the calf skin is so much larger that we can cut it to better advantage.

Mr. McCombs: I have figured out the cost, and it is thirty per cent higher for calf skin.

Mr. Harden: We find it is just as cheap, if you buy the big calf skins. You do not have nearly so much waste per skin or in square feet if you buy large-sized calf skins. The sheep skin, of course, is smaller, and there is more waste. I might say we use the best sheep skin and the best calf skin we can buy; we do not take any inferior stuff.

L. B. Crouch, Overseer Spinning, Rosemary Manufacturing Company No. 1, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.: We have had sheep skin which split up and gave a lot of trouble. We ran a different kind of sheep skin for comparison. I am running calf skin mostly, and it has eyebrows always. I have found as high as fifty ends out of a hundred where the eyebrows have caught, slubs where the eyebrows have caught in the yarn. My sheep skin is eyebrowing more than usual. It seems the grade of skins has gone down; I am not getting the same service out of sheep skins. Calf skins I have been running a good while. I figure they are about thirty per cent in cost over the sheep skin.

Prefers Cork Rolls

The cork roll I prefer to anything I have ever run on a spinning frame; I get no eyebrows at all and get as good breaking strength and evener yarn. I have never had any trouble with more ends coming down in cold weather. I have heard it said that ends come down more in cold weather with cork rolls, but I have not found that so. The cork will become hard when it gets cold, and if you have not an extra heavy weight I find the ends will pull out from under it in starting up every morning. That has never given me any trouble, though. I ran a set of cork rolls for eleven months without taking them out and rebuffing. The clearers do not catch as much on a cork roll as on sheep skin or calf skin.

Sheep Skin and Calf Skin

Mr. Lanier: We changed several months ago from sheep skin to calf skin, having in mind the cost, as much as anything else and the running of the work. We had had a few of them in for a few months, experimenting with them, before we began to change over. It is true that the first cost is about thirty to thirty-five per cent higher. We have found that our roller coverer had a real job. We have no shop of our own. After six or seven months' trial, we think that the roller cost is going to be a little less, and we are satisfied that the work is running somewhat better. As to the quality of the yarn, or the breaking strength, or the evenness of the yarn, I do not know that we are getting any advantage in that. The only trouble I have is that the fellows learned a few years ago that whenever they got stained up with oil they should take them out, and we have not gotten them educated yet that calf-skin rolls are all right as long as they are smooth.

Mr. Moore: We have some calf skin, but most of our rolls are sheep skin. So far as breaking strength is concerned, I see no difference. The eyebrows that we have been talking so much about, of course, we have more on the calf skin, decidedly more; they have to be cleaned off more. I wonder if it would not be a good idea, anyway, to take off that troublesome clearer board and let them go on through.

One thing; it seems to me the calf skin is more expensive, though I have heard here it is not. I believe I should rather have calf skin than anything else, if it did not cost so much to start with.

ten a piece of waste with alcohol and wipe it off, and it leaves it shiny and clean.

Chairman: Does that have a tendency to eliminate the eyebrow?

Mr. Moore: No; the only way to eliminate the eyebrow is to take the flat off.

Mr. Farmer: You might mix a little paraffin wax with the alcohol.

Mr. A.: I have never had any experience with the alcohol. But in cleaning down the rolls I have taken some ordinary cheap talcum powder and fixed a paddle with a piece of felt on there and dusted on this powder. It gives as slick a finish, almost, as before you grind the face of the skin off. I tried that on a half dozen spinning rolls and put those rolls in, and I have never seen any run any better.

Mr. Crouch: I have never seen an eyebrows on a cork roll yet, and I have been running them three years—running on filling, ¾-inch cotton.

Question: What becomes of that eyebrow? It does not stay under the clearer.

Mr. Crouch: I find about fifty per cent less clearer waste on the cork roll.

Mr. Harden: I think there is no question but that the clearer waste goes into the yarn, but I think of the two evils there I would rather have the cork roll, so far as the eyebrow or the waste is concerned, because it allows it to go into the yarn gradually, instead of holding it there for a time and then letting it loose in chunks. I think that is one striking advantage the cork roll has over any other roll, because it does not hold it there and then let it go and cause lumps in the yarn. The only disadvantage I see to cork is that you have to turn the roll down for short-staple cotton. Another disadvantage is that the pressure of that flat over night has a tendency to make the end come down. I do not know but that the cork then has advantages over any other type of roll.

Mr. Crouch: What weight do you use? Is it very heavy?

Mr. Harden: I do not remember. It is the usual weight.

Mr. Mullen: There is one question I might have brought up a while ago. What is considered the average life of a sheep-skin roll, say on 20s?

C. C. Cates: The figures for the year 1931 are about one and one-eighth roll per spindle for the year.

Mr. Mullen: Say on a 250-spindle frame.

C. C. Cates: About one roll a day.

Mr. McCombs: I think that more than a roll per spindle per year on 20s yarn is excessive.

Mr. F.: We figure about 2.8 per cent on 55 hours. That figures the life of the front roll about thirty-eight to forty weeks.

Mr. McCombs: The life of a spinning roll depends altogether on the frame. I know a mill that used five rolls per spindle a year. The frame has a lot to do with it, as well as the numbers that you are running.

Regrinding Worn Whorls

Chairman: Our next subject is the practicability of regrinding worn whorls on spinning spindles. The idea is that after a band has run a certain number of years on a spindle it forms a groove. Does it pay to take that whorl and regrind it back into its normal shape again? Are there any suggestions about that?

We have tried it, and it leaves the roll dry and clean, and it is easier for the spinner to clean. You man mois-

One gentleman spoke of putting on the rolls with polish. I do not know whether this crowd has any alcohol to spare or not, but I believe that would be a good thing.

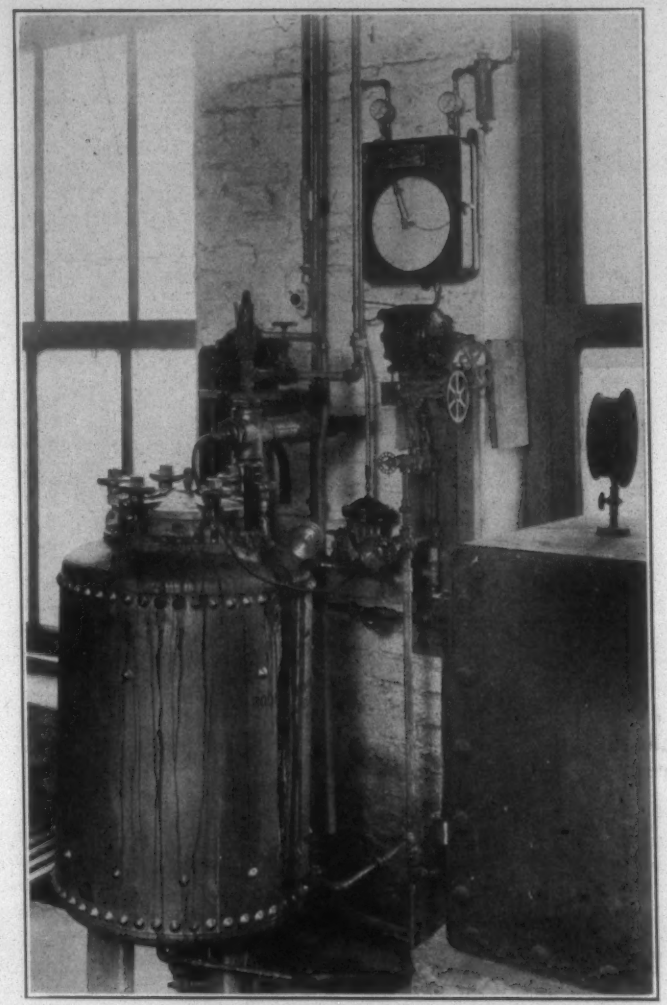
(*Continued on Page 27*)

Textile Chemistry As a College Course

BY H. L. HUNTER, PhD.

Acting Head, Chemistry and Dyeing Division,

Textile Department, Clemson Sollege, S. C.



Rodney Hunt pressure kier boiling out or peroxide bleaching cotton yarn and piece goods is typical of the excellence of the dyeing laboratory of Clemson Textile Department. This kier is fitted with injector, pump, percolating and time vomiting liquor circulator, open and closed coil heaters, and Tycos automatic temperature control and recorder.

IT has been only within the last few years that textile chemistry has been given the attention which it deserves in the Southern textile schools. Probably this is due to a large extent to the fact that dyeing in the textile industry has in the past been a profession handed down from father to son and the only educational requirement has been normal intelligence and a willingness to work. A new era is now at hand. The textile chemist of today must not only know the rule of thumb methods of dyeing, but he must be equipped mentally to cope with the many problems requiring chemical knowledge which arise in the plant from day to day. These problems have increased to a great extent in the past few years with the introduction of rayon, vat and azoic dyes, the use of which requires definite chemical knowledge.

Due to the greater demand for chemists in the textile plants in the South interest in the textile chemistry course at Clemson College has increased yearly since its introduction. As a result, Clemson now has fifty students registered in a four-year course in textile chemistry.

Several factors have been responsible for this growth. One of the most vital of these is the number of openings available for these students. If a Clemson graduate in textile chemistry has performed his work conscientiously, he should have the fundamental knowledge necessary to go to work in a rayon plant, in the dye room of a textile mill, or in a bleaching or finishing plant. Besides these major possibilities, he has had enough purely chemical training to enable him to compete on nearly an equal footing with the men who have specialized in chemistry for a corresponding length of time. Although the opporunities for chemists are not great at present in South Carolina, such openings will doubtless increase in number in the future, and there are many openings in this field in other States. Another line of work available for graduates in textile chemistry is that of dye salesman. A highly technical knowledge is not necessarily required of a salesman of dyes at the start. However, it is to his distinct advantage to have a good thorough knowledge of the chemistry involved in the manufacture and application of the dyes since such knowledge enables him to make a "scientific guess" as to how dyes will act under a given set of conditions.

From the preceding statements the conclusion should not be drawn that the textile chemistry graduate from Clemson College or any other college is a trained dyer, finisher, rayon expert, or dye salesman. Far from it! He should have, however, in addition to a knowledge of the fundamentals of chemistry, a mind trained to grasp the particular problems which arise in the industry and

should be able either to suggest a possible solution or should know where to find the additional information necessary in order to arrive at the correct solution. Furthermore, he should know how to work, for the textile chemistry course at Clemson is not one which encourages loafing; it is not generally labelled as a "crip" course in the slang of the campus.

From the success which has been achieved in placing its men trained in textile chemistry, Clemson Textile Department feels justified in concluding that its graduates do measure up more or less to the standards just outlined. All of last year's class have been placed in positions which offer good opportunities for advancement, and inquiries

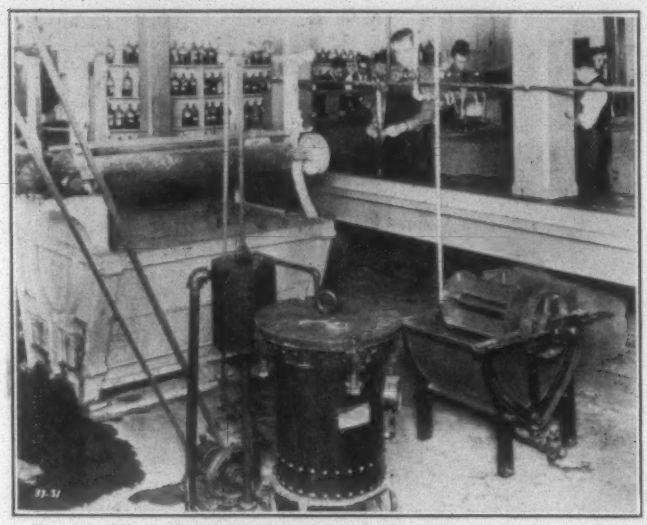


Fig. 14—View of dyeing laboratory of Clemson Textile Department, showing Franklin package dyeing machines, Strickland Monel metal paddle hosiery dyeing machine, and a full-sized jigger in foreground. In the background appears bench space devoted to pot dyeing experiments and chemical shelves.

are already coming in with regard to this year's graduating class—a very encouraging sign in view of the present economic depression.

Facilities for Work in Textile Chemistry at Clemson

While it must be admitted that the Clemson textile building itself leaves much to be desired, its equipment is second to none, and after all it is the equipment with which the students work. One of the outstanding pieces of apparatus available for student instruction in the Clemson textile chemistry laboratory is a 50-pound Rodney Hunt pressure kier for boiling out or peroxide bleaching cotton yarn or piece goods. This kier is equipped with an injector, pump, percolating and time vomiting liquid circulator, open and closed coil heaters and Tycos automatic temperature control apparatus. The laboratory also contains a standard-sized jig for piece dyeing and a Rodney Hunt machine which can be utilized for either washing or dyeing piece goods. Monel metal tanks and pans are standard equipment. Package dyeing can be ably demonstrated by both Franklin Process and Columbus package dyeing apparatus. Raw stock may be dyed in the laboratory in either Psarski or Chattanooga machines, while steam-drying hosiery forms and a Strickland monel metal paddle hosiery dyeing machine are available for providing experience in this branch of the industry. One of the most recently acquired pieces of apparatus for experimental work consists of a "Lightnin' Mixer" fitted to a Hussong skein dyeing machine. This mixer provides thorough agitation and thus assures good penetration. Experiments in the study of color fastness both as to washing and as to light are conducted by the students under the supervision of the teachers. The latest model laundry-o-meter and fade-o-meter made by the Atlas Electric Devices Company of Chicago, Ill., are used for these tests.

Other large scale laboratory equipment too numerous to enumerate in detail includes hydro-extractors, Permutit water softener, printing machine, denierometer, potentiometric and colorimetric hydrogen ion concentration determination apparatus, rubber-lined rayon dyeing vats, spray printing equipment, etc.

Small-Scale Work

There is also available for student work, a standard well-equipped laboratory for carrying out pot dyeing experiments on the various classes of dyes and chemicals used in commercial work. A large number of microscopes and photographic equipment are available for individual student instruction in tetxile microscopy.

Although not properly a part of the textile chemistry laboratory equipment, the ultra-modern textile testing laboratory located in the same building is available to students, who may thus correlate their physical and chemical data on various cotton and rayon yarns.

Broadening the Outlook of the Textile Chemist

Just as the physical chemist is expected to be well versed in both physics and chemistry, so the textile chemist is expected to be thoroughly acquainted with chemistry and textiles. Furthermore, he must have considerable additional knowledge in the specialized branch of chemistry applicable to textiles. As a result, his school hours are very well filled. However, since it is realized that each graduate must live with his fellowmen and be able to discuss intelligently subjects outside his own field, each student during his four years is allowed 24 semester hours of elective work in such other departments of col-

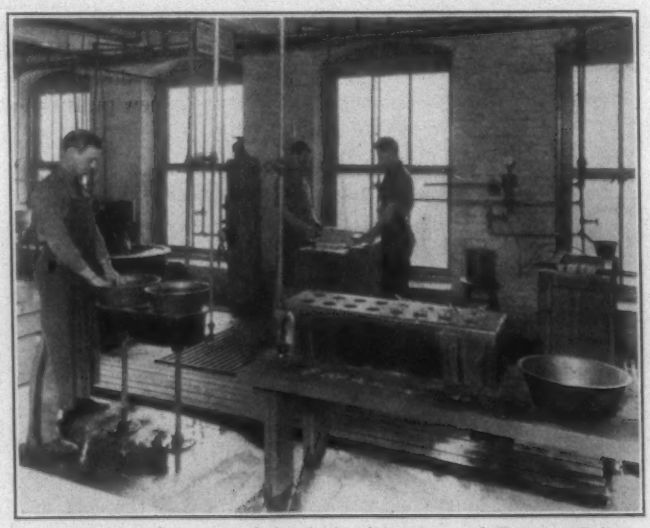


Fig. 15—Another view of the dyeing laboratory of Clemson College Textile Department showing Monel metal-lined tubs and other vessels, Powers temperature controlling apparatus on the dye tubs, Permuter water-softening apparatus—hydro extractors, constant temperature water baths, etc.

legiate work as particularly appeal to him, in addition to the required standard amount of time devoted to English, history and other cultural subjects of this type. The product of this training, we sincerely trust, is a well-rounded individual with all of the fundamental knowledge necessary for success in his field.

Sees Prosperity Ahead for Textiles

INDICATIONS that the cotton textile industry is building a basis for a sustained period of prosperity were pointed out to agents and superintendents of New England mills by Ralph E. Loper, industrial engineer and textile cost accountant who addressed the executives assembled at the Textile Forum of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers in Boston.

Discussing conditions in the mills of Canada as well as those in the Northern and Southern sections of the country he emphasized that "no center enjoys all the advantages nor encounters all the difficulties. Some mills in every important State," he went on, "have encountered financial difficulties and have been forced to reorganize or discontinue. Mill managements everywhere should study their own particular problems because the mills that can successfully pass through this trying period will be abundantly rewarded through generous profits in the next period of prosperity."

"Many of us here live so close to the textile industry and are so keenly aware of its difficulties that there is danger of losing our perspective," Mr. Loper said.

"This depression has continued so long and extended so far that it includes every important branch of our industry in all parts of the country. Also many other industries are forced through lack of sales to curtail much more drastically than we in the textile industry.

"Under these circumstances the management of a plant should not expect to solve its problem by cutting prices to gain volume of sales or by selling a diversity of new products which its plant cannot produce economically.

"Co-operation with other managements to keep production in line with market requirements is one of the first steps to prevent price demoralization and undue losses. In our industry composed of several hundred separate plants which are widely distributed, this co-operation has been difficult to obtain. As a result textile prices have declined very drastically since 1929.

"Because the steel industry is composed of a relatively few plants to co-operate has been much easier and it is interest to compare their situation with ours.

Industry	Ratio Production to Capacity 1929	Ratio Production to Capacity Early 1932	Ratio of Price 1932 to 1929
Fabricated steel	93.0	20.0	78.4
Cotton textile	108.0	92.5	43.6

"Periods of curtailment offer unusual opportunities for overseers and superintendents to study their plants for possible economies in manufacturing and to eliminate avoidable waste of all kinds.

"Employee co-operation can usually be depended upon under these conditions when putting into effect any reasonable program, but it would be short-sighted indeed to take advantage of present lack of employment to enforce unreasonable demands.

"During periods of curtailment actual costs become of little value as a guide in selling. For this reason more and more mills are adopting the modern type of standard cost system which has been recommended by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers since 1921 and by the Cotton-Textile Institute since its organization.

"Mill executives who are taking full advantage of the present period to improve their plants and to introduce essential economies and who are co-operating with competitors through curtailment of production often ask what assurance there is that demand for their products will return within any reasonable period. They all realize that they cannot go on indefinitely with a program which involves certain loss and be in business to take advantage of the improvement when it comes.

"After so many statisticians and market experts have discredited themselves by predictions which haven't materialized it would be rash indeed for any of us to try to predict when this period of curtailment will end, yet there are certain fundamental forces at work which should not be overlooked or ignored.

"The spindles in place in American cotton mills have been reduced by more than 5,000,000 since the peak in 1924. Latest figures available indicate that about 7,000,000 of the spindles still remaining in place are not being operated. Liquidations, reorganizations and other plans will prevent many of these idle spindles from again entering into production.

"This indicates that the cotton spinning spindles which are now available for production in the United States are about the same as the number available in the year 1912. During this interval of 20 years the population has increased by more than 30 per cent.

"The Cotton-Textile Institute, through its New Uses Section, has been doing excellent work in extending the use of cotton cloth in the industries, especially in awning manufacture and making bags, etc., and in developing new uses such as road constructions, road marking, etc. The process of developing these markets is necessarily slow but the final results can be extremely beneficial to the whole industry. The potential markets now being developed may easily require more cloth than our total imports. These efforts certainly deserve the heartiest support of everyone interested in the cotton industry.

"During the past few years several important mergers have been formed in our textile industry. Much more work along such lines remains to be done and there is real need in the industry for it.

"Several years ago some well planned mergers were successfully arranged among the cotton mills of Canada. The past few years of world-wide depression have clearly demonstrated the importance and the great value of these mergers to the textile industry of Canada.

"Canada has less protection against imports of British textiles than we have. Due to her smaller population and the large variety of fabrics required, her mills are obliged to accept many very small orders which necessarily adds to their manufacturing costs. Still in spite of these difficulties Canadian textile mills have gone through this period without price demoralization or mill failures such as we have known.

"When mill men come together from widely scattered centers they usually find it interesting to consider the effect which the location of their plants may have on their ability to compete successfully. It has been our privilege to work with textile mills in practically every textile center from Canada to Alabama and we find that no State combines all the advantages. Even Massachusetts, with its 48-hour law and its relatively higher wage rates, offers some distinct advantages to certain branches of the textile industry.

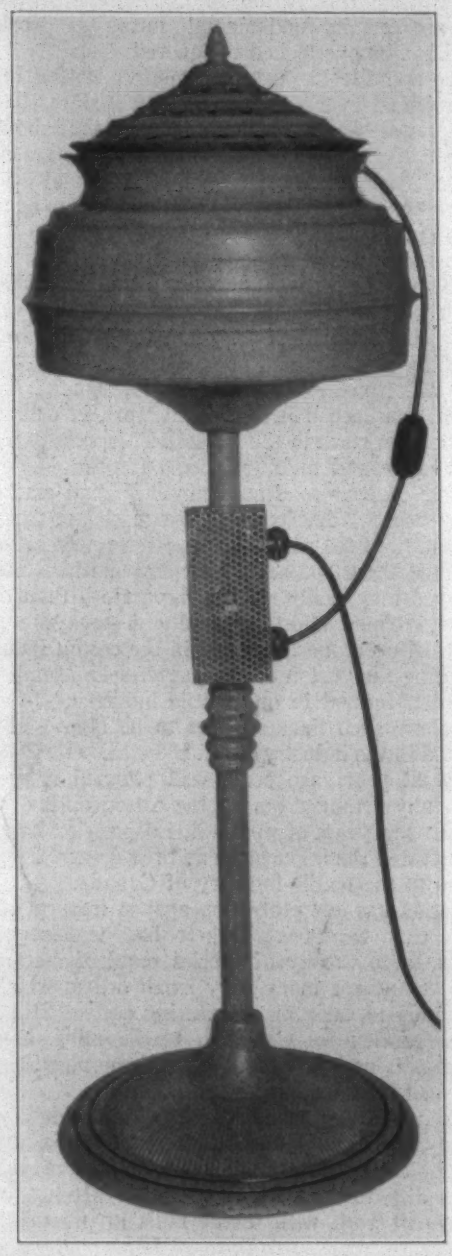
"One of the chief advantages which Southern textile mills enjoy is the friendly personal relations and the mutual confidence existing between employees and the management. This is especially true in the smaller communities of the South and it has been very helpful to these mills during the past few years.

(*Continued on Page 22*)

Bahnson Portable Humidifier

A great deal of interest is being shown in the new portable humidifier developed by the Bahnson Company, Winston-Salem, N. C., which was placed on the market some weeks ago.

The portable humidifier is designed to meet the demand for humidity in residences, offices, schools and other places where people spend much of their time. It is practical and attractive in design.



This new patented humidifier is inexpensive and it costs no more to operate than a single electric light.

On the end of the small motor shaft there is a tubular pump from which the water is discharged on a rapidly revolving disc and thrown against a number of grids or teeth which cause it to be broken into fine particles. The air which is drawn into the humidifier by the fan is washed and after becoming saturated with moisture is gently blown into the room from the circumference of the humidifier.

A most valuable feature of this Bahnson portable humidifier is the specially designed humidity control which is built on the same principle as the expensive industrial controls which have been so highly successful. By slightly turning a screw the automatic control may be adjusted to cut off at any desired point and thus maintain a constant relative humidity. Whenever the humidity in the room reaches the desired amount, the automatic control will operate and shut off the humidifier.

The value of proper humidity in homes, school, offices, etc., has long been recognized and the new Bahnson unit is especially designed to provide the installation of a humidifier to maintain the best atmospheric condition for comfort and health.

First Quarter Drop in Rayon Production Not Causing Alarm

Curtailment of production in the rayon yarn industry to a level of about 70 per cent of capacity for March as against 80 to 85 per cent a year ago is not causing any alarm among manufacturers as a drop in production of as much as 20 per cent or more from the banner year of 1931 was more or less expected, says the current issue of The Textile Organon, published by the Tubize Chatillon Corporation.

The publication further states that there is unnecessary fear in some quarters that silk is displacing rayon in some products. Current figures indicate that silk consumption thus far this year has fallen simultaneously with a drop in rayon consumption, indicating that the drop in rayon consumption is more in line with general conditions rather than being due to the belief that it is being displaced by silk in some products.

Cotton, rather than silk, should be the greatest competitor of rayon in the knit goods field. Furthermore, not more than 20 per cent of the rayon field is vulnerable to silk competition and the actual percentage is probably nearer to 10 or 15 per cent. The competition of silk also would not seem to be particularly dangerous from the viewpoint of substitution on a price basis.

One of the rayon's strongest points at the present time is its price stabliity. Since January 1, this factor of stable viscose prices has redounded to the industry's benefit. A manufacturer buys rayon today and knows that thirty or sixty days hence, when this yarn is in a fabric, he will not have to take a loss on the fabric, because the raw material has held steady. This situation should be contrasted with that of silk, from the fabricator's point of view. The stability of rayon prices is one of the strongest arguments in favor of the yarn.

"In summary," it is stated, "we cannot see that silk has been substituted for rayon during the past three months, nor do we see the strong possibility of its doing so in the near future; both rayon consumption and silk consumption, especially, have been slow since the first of the year. Rayon has the advantage of price stability, a point of importance to the fabricator. There is no valid proof that silk prices determine rayon prices; in fact, the exact opposite could well be true. If rayon prices were cut, the quality of the yarn would undoubtedly suffer and the reduction of production and distribution costs by the producers during the last two years would again be nullified. Finally a cut in rayon prices would not produce more business for the rayon industry.

It is interesting to note that during the first two months of 1932 imports of rayon totalled 34,537 pounds against 291,184 pounds in the same period last year whereas exports of the yarn increased to 134,132 pounds in the first two months of 1932 against 43,419 pounds in the same period last year.

PERSONAL NEWS

Theo. D. Shelton has resigned as superintendent of the Eatonton Cotton Mills, Eatonton, Ga.

Lloyd Ott has been promoted to overseer of carding at the Brookside Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.

Jamie Womack has been promoted to overseer of carding at the Bibb Manufacturing Company, No. 2, Macon, Ga.

A. C. Gregg, formerly superintendent of the Belmont Hosiery Mills, Belmont, N. C., has accepted a similar position with the Terry Hosiery Mills, High Point, N. C.

C. C. Roberts has resigned as overseer of carding at the Brookside Mills, Knoxville, Tenn., to accept a similar position at the Pelzer Manufacturing Company, No. 4, Pelzer, S. C.

D. M. Williams has resigned as superintendent of the Wildan Manufacturing Company, Cherryville, N. C., and accepted a similar position with the Smithfield Mills, Inc., Smithfield, N. C., and will assume his new duties

Rufus E. Smith, superintendent of the Crown Knitting Mills, of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga., has been transferred to the superintendency of the Taylor plant at Reynolds, Ga.

W. A. Hunt, overseer at the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Plant No. 2, has been promoted to general manager of the Crown Star and Knitting plants of the company.

Miss Lucy B. Cathcart, daughter of W. R. Cathcart, technical director of the mill and paper division of the Corn Products Refining Company, is to be married to Jonathan Daniels, son of Josephus Daniels, of Raleigh.

A. G. Myers, president of the Hanover Mills, Gastonia, and of the Citizens National Bank there, has been appointed a member of the advisory board of Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the Carolina district.

Kenneth Greening has been promoted to manager of the Houston Textile Mills, Houston, Texas. He is a graduate of Texas A. & M. College and has been employed at Houston since 1925, having been agent for some time.

I. J. Walls, for the past 17 years connected with the Middlesboro (Ky.) plant of the Blue Bell Overall Company, will return to Greensboro on May 1 to become vice-president and general manager of the company which has headquarters here. He has been secretary and treasurer for the past eight years.

H. H. Willis, director of the Clemson Textile Department, announces that Henry C. Robertson, senior specialist in cotton classing, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C., will teach the class in cotton grading to be held at Clemson College, S. C., from June 6 through July 2, 1932. This course is designed both for beginners and for those experienced in cotton grading in that Mr. Robertson will demonstrate the Universal cotton standards for grade and staple to each student.

At its annual meeting in Charlotte this week, the Atlantic Cotton Association elected new officers as follows: Joseph Walker, of Joseph Walker & Co., of Columbia, president; D. F. Griffin, of the Anderson-Clayton Company, of Savannah, Ga., first vice-president, and John Durham, of Gastonia, second vice-president. Three new directors were elected. They are: Irving Hohenberg, of Selma, Ala.; T. W. Crews, of Spartanburg, and John Stapleton, of Savannah, Ga.

OBITUARY

W. H. STILL

W. H. Still, who for the past seven years has been traveling representative for the Southern Textile Bulletin, died at his home in Salisbury, N. C., last Sunday night. He was 51 years of age. Death was caused by heart failure.

Mr. Still was a native of Greenwood, S. C., and had been in textile work since his youth. He was for many years an overseer of carding and was employed by a number of well known mills in that capacity. Prior to joining the subscription staff of the Southern Textile Bulletin in December, 1921, he was superintendent of the Hamilton-Wilco Mills Company, Ronda, N. C. His work since that time had carried him into all of the Southern textile States and he visited practically every mill in the South. He was one of the best known of the traveling men in the textile territory and news of his death was received with regret by a large number of friends in the mills.

A brother, B. L. Still, is superintendent of the Lancaster Cotton Mills Nos. 1 and 2, Lancaster, S. C.

Mr. Still is survived by his wife, two sons, Curtis W. and Floyd H. Still, of Salisbury, and one daughter, Mrs. J. W. Wallin, of Charlotte. He was active in religious and fraternal affairs and was a member of the Fulton lodge of Masons, of Salisbury.

Funeral services were conducted from the home on Tuesday afternoon by Dr. Arch Cree, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Salisbury, and interment was in Chestnut Hill Cemetery. The burial services were conducted by the Masons. Three members of the staff of the Southern Textile Bulletin, David Clark, Junius M. Smith and D. H. Hill, Jr., attended the services.

HERBERT MIDGELY

Worcester, Mass.—Herbert Midgley, 65, president and general manager of Howard Bros. Co., manufacturers of card clothing, dropped dead at a luncheon of the Rotary Club in the Bancroft Hotel. The death was due to a heart attack.

During his years with the company he has made various improvements in card clothing and had taken out several patents. One of the most important of these is the Midgley stripping card wire heddles and the firm has made a feature of these devices.

Mr. Midgley was born at Rochdale, England. His father was a card machine operator. When Herbert came to this country at the age of 15 he had already served an apprenticeship of two years in the general machinists' trade. His father had been for two years in this country in the employ of the Lowell Card Clothing Company and the son found employment with the same concern.

In 1884 Mr. Midgley made his home in this city. He was employed first by Mason & Farnsworth, manufacturers of card clothing, Front street, as machine operator. In 1887 he went to Leicester and was employed in the factory of Bisco & Denny, card clothing manufacturers, until that concern was consolidated with the American Card Clothing Company.

Returning to this city he entered the employ of Howard Bros. as a machine operator. He eventually became superintendent of the plant and later general manager of the company and president of the corporation.

George Sloan's Father Is Dead

Paul L. Sloan, prominent business man of Nashville, Tenn., and father of George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, died at his home April 18. He was president of the Cain-Sloan Company and has been prominent in Nashville affairs for 45 years.

Honor Students At State College Textile School

Twenty-two textile students were named honor and high honor students at the annual scholarship day exercises held at North Carolina State College on April 13. The exercises were featured by an address on Scholarship by Dr. W. T. Laprade, proefssor of History at Duke University.

Marvin A. Law, of Paw Creek, was presented the Sigma Tau Sigma award for the highest average among the seniors of the Textile School. Sigma Tau Sigma is the textile scholarship fraternity.

Students making high honors were: James H. Barnhardt, Charlotte, N. C.; Marvin A. Law, Paw Creek, N. C.; R. P. Warren, Snow Hill, N. C.

Students who received honors were: C. T. Anderson, Norfolk, Va.; D. A. Brannon, Rockingham, N. C.; P. H. Burrus, Jr., Columbus, Ga.; C. N. Cone, Jr., Greensboro, N. C.; Eugene Cross, Jr., Marion, N. C.; Richard H. Evans, Henderson, N. C.; J. Edward Gill, Henderson, N. C.; James J. Griffith, Kernersville, N. C.; J. H. Lewis, Winston-Salem, N. C.; J. M. Middleton, Blakely, Ga.; O. J. Mullaney, Jr., Hyannis, Mass.

Reid Tull, of Charlotte, a junior in Textile Chemistry and Dyeing, has been elected president of next year's senior class.

W. H. Ward, of Thomasville, a junior in Textile Manufacturing, was elected vice-president of his class for next year.

Other textile students who have been elected to offices for next year are:

B. M. McConnell, of Fayetteville, a junior in Textile Manufacturing, who will be business manager of the Technician, weekly college newspaper, and vice-president of the Inter-Fraternity Council.

D. A. Torrence ,of Petersburg, Va., a junior in Textile Chemistry and Dyeing, will be business manager of the Agromeck, the college annual.

Fellowships Awarded to Clemson Textile Department

The Textile Foundation, Washington, D. C., recently notified H. H. Willis, Director of the Clemson Textile Department, that a junior fellowship had been awarded to Roland Linwood Lee, Jr., of the staff of Clemson Textile Department, and a scholarship to Albert Graham Fisher, a student in the Department. In order to promote further research in the textile and allied branches, the Textile Foundation awarded 24 fellowships. Clemson Textile Department was especially fortunate in receiving two of these 24 in the face of so much competition, the Textile Foundation having received approximately 700 applications from 39 States. The Department is very appreciative of the two fellowships awarded. Mr. Lee will work with Dr. Ball at the Lowell Textile Institute. Mr. Fisher will work under the supervision of H. H. Willis and Dr. H. L. Hunter at Clemson.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

_____, 193___

Name of Mill _____

Town _____

_____ Spinning Spindles _____ Looms

_____ Superintendent

_____ Carder

_____ Spinner

_____ Weaver

_____ Cloth Room

_____ Dyer

_____ Master Mechanic

Recent changes _____

_____

KNITTING TRADE NOTES

Meyer Again Heads Knitters' Association

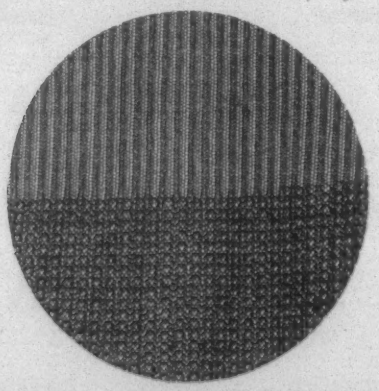
William Meyer, president, Apex Hosiery Company, Philadelphia, was re-elected president of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers at the organization's twenty-eighth annual convention in Philadelphia last week.

The four directors who were re-elected for another two years are: John H. Brine, Rollins Hosiery Mills, Des Moines, Ia.; Joseph Haines, Jr., Haines Hosiery Mills, Inc., Philadelphia; C. S. Kincaid, Magnet Mills, Inc., Clinton, Tenn., and W .H. May, May Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington, N. C.

New 20 Cut Swiss Rib Fabric Shown by Scott & Williams, Inc.

Makers of the ribbed knit type underwear will be interested in a fabric which Scott & Williams, Inc., have developed on one of their machines. It is a "20 cut" fabric, a product of their automatic Swiss Rib 20 cut machine, and it has an incredibly fine rib—in fact, the finest that has been produced up to this time.

Exceptional elasticity is one of the results of the special wale-fineness; and of course there is more daintiness in the appearance of the finished garment. This 20 cut Swiss Rib fabric can be made in all silk, rayon and silk,



Actual size photograph of plain and tuck stitches where joined

or all rayon; and it lends itself particularly well to fine count yarns. The accompanying illustration shows the actual size of the rib, in both the plain and the tuck-stitch portions.

In view of the decided increase in popularity of the knitted undergarment, both one and two-piece styles, this introduction of a new finer fabric is most timely. The success of the "form-fitting" style for winter wear has brought about its adaptation in various cool yarns for summer, and this 20 cut fabric from Scott & Williams' machine is an effective expression of this trend.

Here's Real Business

Sales of the Hanes Hosiery Mills Company, Winston-Salem, N. C., and the Wilkes Hosiery Mills Company, North Wilkesboro, N. C., for the first quarter of 1932 were larger, in dozens, than in any previous quarter-year in the history of either mill, it was stated by A. T. Haefela, president of Hanes Associated Mills, Inc., New York.

Hanes women's seamless hosiery and Wilkes half hose are both sold through Hanes Associated Mills, Inc.

Hosiery Stocks in January Over 3,500,000 Dozen

Stocks of full-fashioned hosiery on hand at the mills on January 1, 1932, were "slightly in excess of 3,500,000 dozen pairs," according to a survey that has just been completed by Dr. George W. Taylor, of the industrial research department of the University of Pennsylvania in co-operation with the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers. A preliminary report issued on February 4 stated that 2,412,280 dozen pairs were on hand, but later returns have increased this.

The report states that while actually the stock reported as of this date totals 3,186,560 dozen pairs, it covers only 90 per cent of that held by all mills so that stock on hand by all mills was in excess of 3,500,000 dozen pairs.

"Only 13.7 per cent of the total reported capacity was stated as being of the 39-gauge class. In 1929 a census of the knitting machines showed that about one-third of all machines were 39-gauge types. Since then, undoubtedly, a number of 39-gauge machines have been scrapped. Moreover, the productive capacity of the 39-gauge equipment is comparatively low because of two additional factors. First, most of these machines are composed of but eighteen sections and are of slow speed types. Second, in most mills the ratio of 39-gauge leggers to footers is approximately three to one. This is because they were installed when single shift operation of leggers prevailed. While more recently installed leggers operate two shifts, this is hardly possible with the machinery set-up of 39-gauge equipment. On the other hand, a few mills having a three-to-one ratio of 39-gauge machines have recently begun the operation of both leggers and footers on a two-shift basis. The efficiency of this method of operation may be questioned unless well-trained boy toppers are available for the second shift.

About one-third of the productive capacity of the full-fashioned hosiery industry is located in Philadelphia and vicinity, while over 57 per cent is within the State of Pennsylvania. The Southern producing area provides 16.5 per cent of total productive capacity. It is to be noted that the percentage of November output produced in each district is roughly approximate to the division of productive capacity by districts.

"In considering the capacity of the full-fashioned hosiery industry, it is of importance to note the percentage of the capacity that is operating under so-called union conditions. This is of peculiar importance at present in view of the drastic changes that occurred in union policy in September, 1931. From reports received from 90 per cent of the industry, it appears that about 22 per cent of the productive capacity of the industry is represented by those mills that have contractual relations with the American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers. These mills in Philadelphia represent about 37 per cent

of the total productive capacity of all Philadelphia mills. During the month of November, 1931, it appears that the 22 per cent of the productive capacity operating under union conditions worked at 81.2 per cent of capacity, as compared with a ratio of production to capacity of 72.8 per cent for the balance of the mills."

Oh Yeah?

I met a man—an aged man
His hair and beard were long;
His suit was rags, his shoes were out
Says I "Did things go wrong?"

"My friend," says he, "In me you see
A man once rich and strong.
The depression didn't get me
But just a damned fool song.

"I had a mill—with good machines
That made the finest hose
I sold them all to men and gals
To cover up their toes.

"Then one fine day a song was sung,
'Bout 'taters being cheaper
And clothes and hose went sliding down
Like wheat before a reaper—

"Profits fell along with price
My surplus also dwindled
Till Mr. Sheriff closed my doors
And said that I'd been swindled.

"Now, when I stop to think it o'er
I know that he was right
When people start to shop for price
It's time to start a fight.

"With profits nil and prices low,
There's nothing left but worry
Next time, b'gosh I'll keep 'em up
'Twill be a different story."

NOTE.—This poem, written by a knit goods manufacturer, was sent in by C. H. Hazard, of Hazard Advertising Corporation, New York.

Mock, Judson, Voehringer Net $208,702

Mock, Judson, Voehringer Company, Inc., Greensboro, N. C., and subsidiary, report earnings of $208,702, after depreciation and taxes, for 1931, equivalent, after preferred dividends, to $1.40 per share on common stock outstanding. For 1930 the company reported net profit of $236,001.

Full Fashioned Hosiery Data

A total of 16,830 full-fashioned machines were in plants of the United States in 1931, 58 per cent of which were in Pennsylvania and 12 per cent of which were in the South, the Textile Machine Works states in a statistical folder.

The West ranked next to Pennsylvania with 13 per cent of the machinery, New Jersey had 8 per cent, New York 7 per cent, and New England only 2 per cent.

Of the total, 7,660 were of the 42-gauge type, 5,010 of the 45, 2,650 were 39s, 1,170 were 48s; 115 were 51s, 25 were 54s, and 170 were the old 36s. Thus the 42s totalled 46 per cent and the 45s only 30 per cent.

Philadelphia's low percentage of fine gauge equipment is noted in one chart.

The trend in gauges of "Reading" machines shows that its output of 45s increased from only 4 per cent in 1925 to 71 per cent in 1931, while the output of 42s declined from 74 to 13 per cent in the same period. Nine per cent of the total 1931 output was 51-gauge equipment, while 7 per cent were 48s.

Twenty-section machines accounted for 67 of the 1931 total.

Of total 1931 shipments of "Reading" machines, 69 per cent went to Pennsylvania and 24 per cent to Southern States.

According to a survey of the mills, 27 per cent of the full-fashioned plants operated in Philadelphia in 1931, while 23 per cent operated in the South, 8 per cent in the West and 42 per cent in all other States.

Wholesale value, as revealed in a chart covering the period from 1919 to 1931, began to decline early in 1928. The peak was reached in 1923, when the average value per dozen was approximately $12.50. At the 1931 "low" the average valued was approximately $7. The same chart shows that production was close to 30,000,000 dozen pairs at the peak in 1929, dropping to a point near 24,000,000 dozen in 1931.

For the first time data were made available on the consumption of silk by the hosiery industry. The hosiery mills used 22 per cent of the total consumed in 1929 and 18 per cent of the total in 1931. Consumption was under the 1928 figure.

Exports of full-fashioned silk hosiery totalled 362,655 dozen pairs valued at $3,242,836 in 1931, according to the report, South Africa taking 27 per cent, or the largest quantity of any country. South America ranked next with 11 per cent, the West Indes 10 per cent, the United Kingdom 10 per cent, and Central Europe 8 per cent. Export prices on full-fashioned silk declined 33 per cent between 1928 and 1931, rayon also 33 per cent and cotton 29 per cent.

Mock Judson

Cotton Goods Very Quiet

"We have never known the market to be quieter in March and April than it has been this year. There are many things to account for the dullness, but they do not change the fact. The same situation exists in most lines of trade. Hopes that sprang up in January for at least some pick-up failed of realization. Misfortunes to important financial interests came as a blow; slow progress on the new tax bills in Congress has not helped matters and, all told, we have been struggling against great odds," the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company says.

"Faced by these facts, it is no wonder that mills concluded that their only salvation was to cut production in line with consumption. On certain classes of goods this reduction has already been made; in others, it is just beginning to start. We feel that it is called for throughout the entire industry.

"There are a few goods being bought from day to day, but they are mostly just what are needed for immediate or early shipment. Buyers are showing very little interest in contracts. Second-hands are getting most of the immediate print cloth business but it is small.

"Sheeting and drill prices are barely steady ;print cloths generally held unchanged; broadcloths esaier."

SOUTHERN
TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of
Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.
Published Every Thursday By
CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY
Offices: 118 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK ..... *Managing Editor*
D. H. HILL, JR. ..... *Associate Editor*
JUNIUS M. SMITH ..... *Business Manager*

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance	$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions or subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

W. H. Still

W. H. Still, traveling representative of the Southern Textile Bulletin, died, of heart trouble, last Sunday night at his home in Salisbury, N. C.

While we have lost a loyal and valued employee, the editor of this journal also feels that a close personal friend has passed away.

Homer Still was a man of high character and fine personality and his invariable good humor made him welcome wherever he went.

He was loyal to the Southern Textile Bulletin and there was never any need of supervising his work. During the many years he worked for us he always conducted himself in such a manner as to reflect credit upon our organization.

His death has caused sadness and sorrow throughout our entire organization, and hundreds in the cotton mills of the South will join us in that feeling.

Visited Friends

We notice the following item in the Daily Tar Heel, published at the University of North Carolina:

> Michael Gold, author and editor of *New Masses*, stopped in Chapel Hill for a three days' stay. Thursday he addressed Phillips Russell's English class. He was on his way from Florida to New York.

The *New Masses* is a communist publication which was financed by the Garland Fund of which Norman Thomas was a director. Its second issue was so vile that it was suppressed by the Government.

Michael Gold did not stop at the University of Georgia, the University of South Carolina or the University of Virginia.

He visited kindred spirits at the University of North Carolina and they, of course, arranged for him to address students.

Well Organized Federal Employees

Unionized and well organized Federal employees are making it difficult for Congress to adjust pay or cut Federal expenses in any way.

The burden of taxation means nothing to them and the only effect of the depression upon them has been to reduce the cost of the things they buy, leaving them more money to spend for pleasure and luxuries.

Not only are a large portion of the employees organized into unions which affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, but they have at least two publications of their own, "The Federal Employee" and "The Federal News."

The following is an extract from one item in "The Federal Employee:"

> National Organizer John D. Cloud arrived in Minneapolis on February 28th, and immediately began burning up the road in behalf of the Federation's whirlwind campaign against the proposed slash in Government salaries. He made four public addresses in two days, which gatherings were arranged for him by the Minneapolis Local No. 14, besides holding many conferences with influential citizens and small groups.

The Federal News says editorially:

> The drive to break down the Federal salary scale is on in full earnest. Those interests which have been seeking desperately to force the United States Government to lead the ranks of the wage slashers and to bring about a permanent lowering of standards, are leaving no stone unturned in pressing forward to their selfish goal.
>
> Proof of this has come to the National Federation of Federal Employees on unimpeachable authority. There can be no questioning the fact that many employers are taking advantage of the present acute economic crisis to force Congress into the position of showing the way to an irreparable crushing of the whole wage structure.

They absolutely ignore the fact that wages, salaries and profits have already been reduced in every section of the United States and in every industry and business except those who live upon the taxes collected from the people.

They absolutely ignore the fact that cost of living has declined, at least, twenty-five per cent and that Federal employees have, in effect, had their pay raised, at least, twenty-five per cent while industries are idle and hungry men walk the streets looking for work.

While the people back home are slowly awakening to Federal extravagance and are just beginning to notify Congressmen and Senators that it must cease, a powerful lobby organized by the National Federation of Federal Employees and backed by an army of those who have selfish interests are harrassing and threatening our representatives.

Every letter which goes to Washington today demanding the elimination of unnecessary Government employees and expenses will help the

movement for the reduction of burdensome taxation.

A people who were spending $700,000,000 for the expenses of Government in 1910 can not now in the face of a severe depression and with industries idle pay $4,340,000,000 in order that one class of people, those who are supported by the others, shall continue to draw the same pay as during prosperity.

The depression is here, people everywhere are suffering and no class have a right to expect to ride through the storm unharmed simply because they travel upon the backs of others.

Now is the time to write to Congressmen and Senators and to let them know that unnecessary expenses **must cease.**

Interesting, If True

John Scovall, statistician for an automobile manufacturing company, told an audience that nearly 8,000 cars were being destroyed or worn out every day.

If that is true there will in time be a greater demand for automobiles and thereby an increased consumption in cotton goods.

He might also add that every day many spinning frames and looms are reaching the "worn-out" stage but unfortunately they are not being thrown away and replaced.

Our mills are, month by month, wearing out and the day will come when a demand for production will find us unprepared.

Canadian Taxes

We notice the following newspaper dispatch from Montreal, Canada:

Montreal, April 6.—The Canadian sales tax has been raised from 4 to 6 per cent and the excise duty on all goods coming into Canada from 1 to 3 per cent.

We have no desire to argue the prohibition question, but in view of the many recent statements to the effect that Government sale of liquors in the United States would obviate the necessity of any other form of tax and make unnecessary the proposed 2¼ per cent sales tax, we are wondering why Canada is now forced to raise her sales tax to 6 per cent and her excise tax to 3 per cent.

Down With Bureaucracy

The Raleigh News and Observer says:

The best political slogan is: "Down With Bureaucracy." Its growth and expense have imposed unbearable burdens. Nine-tenths of the independent bureaus in the Federal and State Governments could be dispensed with and there would be no lack of efficiency in government.

It is a pity that the News and Observer and other papers are ten years late in taking up this cry.

We have fought for fifteen or more years against the steady increase in Federal bureaus.

Our defeat of the Federal Child Labor Law not only saved the Government at least one million dollars per year but put a check upon Federal encroachment upon the affairs of the States.

Had the Federal Child Labor Law been held constitutional or had the proposed constitutional amendment been approved, the Federal Government would now have an army of men and women supervising many of the activities of the people and all being supported by taxation.

Whitewashing Bishop Cannon

The Northern New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church adopted a resolution asserting that Bishop James Cannon, Jr., was "persecuted" by opponents of the dry law.

Those who attended the conference voted as they were told to vote.

The Methodist Church has the most perfect political machine in this country and there is no chance to break or beat it. (The editor of this journal is a steward in a Methodist church.)

Another Textile Journal

We understand that an effort will be made to launch another textile journal in the Southern textile field.

While we recognize fully the right of any men to engage in such work and do not intend this statement as any criticism of them for so doing, we do not feel that there is any demand for an additional textile journal or that the time is opportune.

With one weekly and one monthly the Southern textile field is well covered and any support given to an additional journal will be in the nature of business taken away from existing journals at a time when there has been a shrinkage of advertising as the result of the depression.

When we began publication in 1911, there were four textile journals and papers in the Southern field and during our life we have seen eleven textile papers launched but at the present time there are only two textile publications in the South and it appears to us that this is all the industry can justify.

The men who are mentioned as connected with the proposed textile journal are experienced newspapers men but have not previously been connected with the textile industry.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

HIGH POINT, N. C.—Huntley, White & Jackson Co., makers of men's fancy half-hose, has been reorganized following the acquisition of the White interests by B. F. Huntley and Dr. W. L. Jackson. The name has been changed to Huntley-Jackson Corporation.

SHANNON, GA.—B. F. Camp & Sons, Rome, Ga., reported, has contract for addition to boiler house for Southern Brighton Mills; one story, 17x40 feet; brick, structural steel, steel sash, tar and gravel roof.

ANDERSON, S. C.—Stanley Morton, secretary, announces the annual meeting of the stockholders of Gluck Mills will be held at the office of the company at Anderson on Thursday, May 5, at 10:30 a. m.

DECATUR, ALA.—Stockholders of Connecticutt Mills Company are considering a resolution to authorize directors to sell, lease or exchange, any or all of the assets of the company and effect dissolution. Four years ago the company moved from Danielson, Conn., to Decatur, Ala. Mills are now idle.

SHELBY, N. C.—The Dover Mill Company is reported operating on a full time schedule. The Ora Cotton Mills, of this place, is on a full time operating schedule, manufacturing fancy goods, jacquard and dobby looms being used on cotton, rayon and Celanese products.

LAFAYETTE, GA.—The Walker County Hosiery Mills have received several large orders for goods and are now operating at full capacity for the first time within the past year, according to an announcement made by the superintendent, H. S. Lovern. About 100 new machines have recently been installed in the plant, and the mill officials are optimistic over the prospects of a successful year.

CHESTER, S. C.—Sub-contracts for the three additions to Eureka Mills have been awarded by Potter & Shackelford, Inc., general contractors of Greenville, S. C., as follows: cast iron columns, American Cast Iron Pipe Co., Birmingham, Ala.; reinforced steel, Southern G. F. Co., Atlanta, Ga.; structural steel, Virginia Bridge & Iron Co., Roanoke, Va.; roofing and sheet metal work, G. G. Ray & Co., Charlotte, N. C.; brick, Merry Bros. Brick & Tile Co., Augusta, Ga.; creosoted plank, Taylor-Colquitt Co., Spartanburg, S. C.; treated timber and plank, Eppinger & Russell, Jacksonville, Fla.; grading work, Joe Frazer, Chester, S. C.; steel sash and doors, David Lupton Sons Co., Philadelphia; toilet partitions, Atlanta, Ga., Sheet Metal Works.

HIGH POINT, N. C.—The Picket Cotton Mills, Inc., of High Point, are defendants in a suit entered in Federal Court at Greensboro by Anderson, Clayton & Co., cotton merchants of New York City, for $240,000, alleging breach of contract on purchase of 7,200 bales of cotton.

The plaintiffs allege that the mills entered a contract June 21, 1930, with the cotton firm to purchase from them in a period of several years, 7,200 bales of cotton, described in the contract as "middling 7/8-inch staple universal standard." On January 8, 1932, the plaintiffs

MILL NEWS ITEMS

allege that it tendered 300 bales of cotton under the terms of the contract to the defendant, which refused and declined to accept delivery, and notified the Anderson, Clayton & Co. to that effect.

This was an alleged breach of contract, the complaint contended, whereby the plaintiff is entitled to recover from the defendant mill company damages, measured by the difference between the price of the cotton so fixed, determined and agreed upon by the schedule in the contract, and the market value at the time of delivery. The average price specified in the contract for the three hundred bales, or 3,600,000 pounds of cotton, was 14.70 cents per pound, making a total of $529,200.

The market value of the cotton on January 8, it is alleged, was 8.02½ cents per pound, and this multiplied by the weight of the undelivered bales, plus a carrying charge of 1.15 cents, was $288,900. The difference between the two totals was $240,300, the damage which the plaintiff avers it is entitled to recover.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—It is reported here that the Stephens-Huffines Manufacturing Company, of this city, has closed negotiations with the Chamber of Commerce and the Pulaski Development Company whereby the company has leased a large building and will open a shirt and pants shop ,supplementing its business in Nashville, where the company has two factories. Approximately fifty machines will be installed as a start in a week or so.

Quarterly Statistics on Cotton Goods

An additional service to the cotton textile industry, in the form of quarterly statistical reports on production, shipments and sales of carded cotton cloths, is being initiated through figures made public by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. This compilation is expected to satisfy the repeated demand for a broader analysis than can be secured in the monthly reports.

Production during the first quarter of 1932 was 762,301,000 yards. Shipments were 793,318,000 yards, or 104.1 per cent of production. Sales were 749,442,000, or 98.3 per cent of production. Stocks on hand decreased from 290,248,000 yards on January 1 to 259,231,000 yards on March 31, or 10.7 per cent. Unfilled orders declined from 322,039,000 yards on January 1 to 278,163,000 yards on March 31, or 13.6 per cent.

March statistics confirm recent trade comment on the hand-to-mouth character of buying in that month. Shipments were 265,675,000 yards, equivalent to 93.1 per cent of production for the five weeks period. Sales were 165,850,000 yards, or 58.1 per cent of production. Production was 285,252,000 yards, or at the rate of 57,050,000 yards weekly.

These statistics are compiled from data supplied by twenty-three groups of manufacturers and selling agents reporting to the Association of Sotton Textile Merchants of New York and the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. These groups report on more than 300 classifications of carded cotton cloths and represent the major portion of the production of these fabrics in the United States.

Prize Winners in Style Show at Textile School

First prize winners at the Style Show conducted at Raleigh on April 15 by the Textile School of North Carolina State College, in co-operation with the Home Economics Department of Catawba, Louisburg, Meredith, Peace and Queens-Chicora Colleges.

Reading from left to right: Miss Kearney K. Smith, of Salisbury, who represented Catawba College; Miss Ellen Matthews, of Sanford, who represented Louisburg College; Miss Nell York, of Cary, a Meredith student, who won the Grand Prize; Miss Estelle Farris, of Raleigh, who represented Meredith College; Miss Blanche Coley, of Stantonsburg, who represented Queens-Chicora College; Miss Anna Green, of Raleigh, who represented Peace Junior College.

New Company to Make Sizing Compound

A new company to manufacture sizing compounds and gums for use in textile mills has been organized at Forest City, N. C., by M. H. Hewitt and M. D. McCurry. Clarence D. Hughes will be general salesman. The company has leased a building and is installing equipment for an initial production of 30 barrels of sizing compound per day. The product will be marketed under the trademark HG products.

Mr. Hughes and Mr. Hewitt have had long textile experience and plan to produce additional line of chemical products for the mills.

Sees Prosperity Ahead for Textiles

(*Continued from Page* 11)

"Most of you know of the experience of the South Carolina print cloth mill which found itself in serious financial difficulty and faced with the probability of a long shutdown. The employees prepared a petition requesting a wage reduction of 15 per cent and more if necessary. They have given the management loyal co-operation and the last time I visited the plant they were making encouraging progress.

"Such loyalty and co-operation is one of the most valuable assets any management can have. It need not be confined to any locality but can be developed almost anywhere by right leadership. Although it did not receive much publicity, a similar request was made by the employees of a New England mill and I am sure you could mention other such incidents.

"A number of years ago we heard much about the lower taxes in the South. This was at a time when many New England mills were heavily burdened by advancing tax rates and arbitrarily increased valuations. In many cases it was necessary to resort to the courts to get relief.

"Now the tide has turned. City governments in New England seem to realize that a textile plant running a single shift pays out in wages from 12 to 20 times as much as it pays in taxes. There is a disposition in most New England cites at present to co-operate with their industries. This is a very hopeful sign and should result in benefit both to the cities and the mills.

"Southern textile States have not yet made much progress in their efforts to reduce tax burdens. Heavy bond issues for roads and schools make tax reduction extremely difficult there at present. As a result many New England mills pay substantially less for taxes than their competitors in the Carolinas.

"During a period when so many mills have suspended payments, the amount of stock outstanding becomes less important but in normal times when mills expect to pay regular dividends the capitalization of a plant is quite important. In this respect most New England mills have the advantage over those in other sections.

"The majority of New England textile mills were constructed in periods of relatively low cost and in addition to that were under-capitalized so that they started operations with a substantial indebtedness which was afterward paid off out of earnings.

"During the prosperous period following the war some of these mills paid stock dividends. Many others, however, left their capital structure on its original extremely conservative basis. As a result they can pay a satisfactory rate of dividends on their shares when the rate of earnings are about one-third those required by many competitors in other sections.

"Other interesting comparisons and facts which indicate that the textile industry is building a basis for a sustain period of prosperity will probably come out during the period of discussion. The point which I wish to bring out by these few illustrations is that no center enjoys all the advantages nor encounters all the difficulties. Some mills in every important textile State have encountered financial difficulties and have been forced to reorganize or discontinue. Mill managements everywhere should study their own particular problems very carefully and not be discouraged because their problems may be difficult because the mills that can successfully pass through this trying period will be abundantly rewarded through generous profits in the next period of prosperity."

Exposition and Style Show at Textile School

Many North Carolina mill men who attended a meeting of the Eastern Carolina Section of the Southern Textile Association in the Textile Building at State College on Friday morning, April 15, remained over for the Style Show and Students Textile Exposition which was held immediately after the style show closed. A large number of people visited the Textile Building Friday afternoon and saw textile students card, spin and twist fine and fancy yarns, weave a variety of dobby and Jacquard fabrics, as well as to demonstrate the knitting of fancy hose and the dyeing and spray printing of fabrics.

The exhibition room, which contained beautiful examples of spray printing, fancy half hose, yarns of various sizes and types, and a large display of fabrics, demonstrated that North Carolina State College is training young men thoroughly for positions of responsibility in the textile industry.

The seventy-seven young women who participated in the Style Show, modeled coats, coat suits, sports suits, dresses, beach pajamas and negligees, made from cotton and rayon fabrics designed and woven in the Textile School by students. They demonstrated to a large audience a variety of ways in which cotton can be made attractive and useful to women.

Miss Nell York, of Cary, a Meredith College student, who wore a handsome coat made from a green and white figured double plain fabric designed and woven by J. P. Garrison, of Belmont, and F. L. Wilson, of Bakersville, was awarded the grand prize.

Miss Kearney K. Smith, of Salisbury, wearing a green and white, mock leno striped cotton and rayon creation, was awarded the first prize among Catawba College students. This fabric was designed and woven by B. M. McConnell, of Fayetteville, and J. H. Gardner, of Fayetteville.

Miss Ellen Matthews, of Sanford, wore a beautiful coat made from a black and white cotton color effect, designed and woven by E. W. Crow, Jr., of Mocksville, and was awarded the first prize among the Louisburg College students.

Miss Estelle Farris, of Raleigh, made a decided hit with a handsome beach pajama outfit, with hat to match, and was awarded first prize among the Meredith College students. Her costume, which was designed and woven by F. B. Singletary, of Greensboro, was made of pastel shades of cotton and embellished with fancy twist yarns.

Miss Blanche Coley, of Stantonsburg, winner of first prize among the Queens-Chicora College students, wore

a striking coat suit made from a green and white cotton sports fabric designed and woven by Wilson Adams, of McColl, S. C., and E. B. Caldwell, Jr., of Raleigh.

Miss Anna Green, of Raleigh, won first prize among the Peace Junior College entrants, with a handsome brown suit of all cotton material designed and woven by P. H. Burrus, of Columbus, Ga., and J. Y. Bass, of Birmingham, Ala.

Other prize winners were: Misses Jo Broadwell, of Fuquay Springs; Mildred Amburn, of Boonville, and Kate Allison, of Sylva; all students at Meredith College.

Misses Jane Renfrow, of Charlotte, Florence Moffitt, of Kyangyin, China, Agnes DeBusk, of Glade Springs, Va., and Elizabeth Shelton, of Charlotte, all four of whom were students at Queens-Chicora College; Misses Ruth Turner, of Pink Hill, and Virgilene Dorsey, of Canton, were awarded second and third prizes at Peace Junior College.

When The Depression Will End

Absolute knowledge I have none,
But my aunt's washer woman's sister's son,
Heard a policeman on his beat,
Say to a laborer on the street,
That he had a letter, just last week,
Written in the finest Greek,
From a Chinese coolie in Timbuctoo,
Who said the negroes in Cuba knew
Of a colored man in a Texas town,
Who got it straight from a circus clown,
That a man in the Klondike heard the news
From a gang of South American Jews,
About somebody in Borneo,
Who heard a man who claimed to know
Of a swell society female fake,
Who's mother-in-law will undertake
To prove that her seventh husband's sister's niece,
Had stated in a printed piece
That she has a son, who has a friend
Who knows when the depression is going to end.

Expansion of Japanese Spinning

Yokohama, Japan.—The recent favorable turn in the wool industry is inducing the owners of spinning mills to expand their capacity. Among the companies which are planning the extension of capacity are the Nippon Keito, the Miyakawa Muslin, the Itami Wool Weaving, the Kyoritau Muslin, and Tokyo Muslin companies.

Some 70,000 spindles, at least, will be added to the plants of the foregoing concerns. If the equipment of the Toyo Knitting Wool Company established some time ago is entirely new, the total increase of spindles will be 190,000. This is a big number against the present total number of spindles, which is said to be 650,000 in all.

Great apprehension, however ,is felt regarding the future position of the wool industry, which will be, it is considered in some quarters, hard hit by overproduction following the expansion, and wil lbe obliged to adopt curtailment measures like cotton spinning and other industries.

The managements of the leading companies are unperturbed, however, believing that overproduction will rather check the imports of combed wool.

Seersucker Suits Popular For Men During Summer

New York.—The well-dressed man will send most of his suits to the laundry this summer.

A great demand for wash suits of linen, Seersuckers and Palm Beach fabrics is predicted.

The wash suit is semi-conservative in style, the two-button, notch lapel coat favored, with trousers modeled on the slack idea, higher in the waist, roomier about the thigh, and a little wider around the bottoms.

The Seersucker suit, already popular in the South and Middle West, will be seen more in the East, experts say, and Palm Beach in weaves that greatly resemble regular suitings in conservative patterns will appeal.

Tropical worsteds, raised weaves, and simulated tweeds and linens will be noted in this latter field.

Colors are mostly subdued grays, blues and tans, though white and a creamy tan will be popular.

In the regular line of suitings, worsteds lead, with flannels next in favor. Gray, blue gray, blues, tans and browns are the best colors, with fancy weaves, particularly the pin dots and bird's eye patterns, noted.

The English drape suit is sartorial perfection this spring. It features a roomy ease in the upper part of the coat with a pinched-in effect at the waist when buttoned. The sleeves are fuller and are slightly gathered into the upper armhole. The trousers are pleated at the waist.

More Cotton Is Consumed

Washington. — Cotton consumed during March was reported by the Census Bureau to have totalled 488,655 bales of lint and 54,229 bales of linters, compared with 450,018 and 52,764 in February this year and 490,509 and 64,003 in March last year.

Cotton on hand March 31 was held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,566,205 bales of lint and 304,859 of linters, compared with 1,633,380 and 281,289 on February 29 this year and 1,478,120 and 293,506 on March 31 last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 8,766,979 bales of lint and 53,947 of linters, compared with 9,510,690 and 52,969 on February 29 this year and 6,657,807 and 86,703 on March 31 last year.

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Imports for March totalled 10,128 bales, compared with 9,244 in February this year and 10,266 in March last year.

Exports for March totalled 927,129 bales of lint and 11,708 of linters, compared with 970,419 and 10,223 in February this year and 605,461 and 10,456 in March last year.

Cotton spindles active during March numbered 24,818,008 compared with 25,189,748 in February this year and 26,504,132 in March last year.

Carding and Spinning Discussed At Eastern Carolina Meeting

(*Continued from Page* 8)

Mr. McCombs: I should like to add to that question this: Does it make any difference in the spinning frame if you speed the spindles up? Where you turn your whorl down you certainly speed your spindles.

Mr. G.: I have had some experience on that. We ground them down in a 10,000-spindle mill and found it very satisfactory. We ground them down a sixteenth. It was originally eighteen.

Question: What speed?

Mr. G.: 18,000.

Question: You speeded your spindles about a thousand revolutions per minute, didn't you?

Question: Did you cut down the cylinder speed?

Mr. G.: No.

Question: You still maintained the same cylinder speed?

Mr. G.: Yes.

Chairman: Could you give us some idea of the cost of regrinding ten thousand spindles?

Mr. G.: Twelve cents a spindle.

Mr. Harris: I contend that it does not pay, that you are better off to gauge those whorls and put whorls of the same diameter all on one frame.

Mr. Harden: I have always been opposed to getting away from the standard for your spinning. It seems to me when a whorl is worn that much it has done its life work. This idea of getting away from the standard whorl on your spinning, generally speaking, I do not think much of.

Mr. McCombs: We have under our own observation a spinning frame on which the spindle speed was up just about as high as we could possibly put it. A change of mootrs had forced this spindle speed 450 revolutions faster than it was running. We put in an extra twist to hold that frame down just a little bit, but it did no good. We went there and cut that spindle speed down back to what the other frames were by having a new pulley made with a V drive and taking out that over-standard twist, and those frames are running just as well today as any in the mill. I should hate to have a mill running 10,000 spindle speed and turning my whorls down.

Mr. Vick: If you have the spindle speed so high that your bobbins will rise, then your spindle speed is too high.

Mr. Harris: As a matter of fact, if your whorls are worn you have your increased speed, anyway, if the whorl is worn virtually a sixteenth to start with.

Mr. McCombs: If they are worn a sixteenth, you have to cut them down another sixteenth to get them even.

Mr. Harris: I tested the difference in the twist between a new spindle and a spindle that was worn, and we found about three-fourths of a number difference in the twist multiple. I might say, for your information, that State College tested that with me.

Mr. H.: It is not on this particular question, but I should like to ask the life of a spindle bolster.

Chairman: I can not answer that question myself, except that it will depend a good deal on the quality of oil you use and the spindle speed and the numbers of yarn you are running, I think. I should think it would be about ten or fifteen years.

Mr. Crouch: It depends a great deal upon what kind of bolster it is.

COTTON GOODS

New York.—There was no improvement in the cotton goods situation last week and buying continued very light, well under the volume of production. Gray goods sold very slowly. Announcement was made during the week that the print cloth manufacturers would further curtail production by closing down one week in each month during April, May, June and July. Of the approximately 110,000 print cloth looms in the country, more than 98,000 will put this schedule in operation. It is expected that further curtailment will also develop in narrow sheetings, plans for short time now being under consideration.

In grey goods inquiry was decidedly better at the week end, and while in most cases buyers sought goods at less than mills wanted to accept, they at least wanted goods. Also, mills were showing renewed determination to impress upon buyers that they are not going to let the market get entirely out of control. The firm position presented when buyers earlier in the week began to seek some types of carded broadcloths at figures lower than were acceptable resulted in sales of good quantities at mill quotations.

Fine goods production is down to the lowest level reported for several years, due chiefly to the backward season and sheer fabrics and combed fancy goods. To date the reported improvement in sales of automobiles has not been reflected in larger orders for cotton fabrics used in the automotive industry.

Business on heavy goods for industrial purposes generally continues light and the low state of shipping and transportation gives little promise of any early expansion in the demand for cotton duck. Prices on many goods of a finished character are being forced downward by the necessity for moving stocks.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	3
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	2⅞
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	4
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	4½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	5¾
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	5¼
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	4⅝
Tickings, 8-ounce	12
Denims	9½
Dress ginghams	10½12
Standard prints	6¼
Staple ginghams	6½

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Some yarn dealers reported a slightly better demand last week. Sales were not large, but the volume of small orders increased. As has been the case for several weeks, specifications on old orders have been slow. At the same time many yarn consumers wanted spot shipment of small supplies.

Prices of carded counts held better than combed, there being no change of importance in the former. Combed softened by Thursday, when a number of spinners of single combed for knitting accepted from ½ to 1 cent less as demand declined.

The market gave the appearance of being well liquidated, spinners being slower to reduce prices than the cotton declined. Heretofore the usual procedure has been for yarns to decline faster and more drastically than the staple, and this may mean that margins have contracted to such a point that spinners must hold or else stop selling if they wish to stay in business long.

Spinners hold orders for a substantial amount of carded knitting yarns that were placed up to several weeks ago when confidential trading allowed for concessions of around ½ to 1 cent a pound. Since purchases at the time were for amounts for 50,000 pounds and sometimes greater, it follows that nothing of similar size is now offered spinners though current low prices on equally great poundages are scheduled to begin during May, accounting for a lack of desire to cover once more by those who had the courage to come in so recently.

Additionally lower selling prices came to the notice of the market on combed yarns. Covering of minor importance was effected on 30s singles on cones at 24 cents while 35 cents was done on 60s and 46 cents on 70s. Two-ply 80s sold at 56 cents and a series of higher prices was reported on better staple grades. Propositions were in hand on combed and carded yarns that were not going through in various quarters quoting higher than buyers cared to go. It was taken for granted that some were acceptable by spinners and dealers who cut their regular prices to book the business.

Southern Single Warps

10s	13
12s	13½
14s	14
16s	14½
20s	15
26s	18
30s	19

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps

8s	12½
10s	13
12s	13½
16s	15
20s	15½
24s	17½
30s	19½
36s	25
40s	26
40s ex.	28½

Southern Single Skeins

8s	12½
10s	13
12s	13½
14s	14
16s	14½
20s	15
26s	18
30s	19
30s ex.	20½

Southern Two-Ply Skeins

8s	12½
10s	13
12s	13½
14s	14
16s	14½
20s	15½
24s	17½
26s	18½
30s	19½
40s	25
40s ex.	28
50s	32
60s	36

Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-ply

8s	13
10s	13½
12s	14
16s	15
20s	16

Carpet Yarns

Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	11½
Colored Strips, 8s, 3 and 6-ply	14
White Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	12½

Part Waste Insulating Yarn

8s, 1-ply	11
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	11
10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	12½
12s, 2-ply	13
16s, 2-ply	14
20s, 2-ply	14½
26s, 2-ply	17
30s, 2-ply	18½

Southern Frame Cones

8s	13
10s	13
12s	13½
14s	14
16s	14½
18s	15
20s	15½
22s	16½
24s	17½
26s	18½
28s	19
30s	19
30s	18½

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for Equipment, Parts, Materials, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts or materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

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HINDE & DAUCH PAPER CO., THE, Sandusky, Ohio. Sou. Office, Plant and Reps.: P. O. Box 1538, Richmond, Va., S. K. Taylor, Mgr. C. A. Van Wagner, Sou. Rep., Hotel Robert E. Lee, Winston-Salem, N. C.

HOUGHTON & CO., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: J. M. Keith, 525 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Jas. A. Brittain, 1028 Comer Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, P. O. Box 656, Chattanooga, Tenn.; H. J. Waldron and D. O. Wylie, P. O. Box 663, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, P. O. Box 1241, Greenville, S. C.; F. A. Giersch, 418 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo., for New Orleans, La.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant: 244 Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga., Guy L. Melcher, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melcher, Jr., Atlanta Office.

HYRGOLIT, INCORPORATED, Kearny, N. J. Southern Reps.: J. Alfrel Lechler, 519 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.

ISELIN-JEFFERSON CO., 328 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Reps.: C. F. Burney, 5631 Willis Ave., Dallas, Tex.; E. C. Malone, 1013 Glenn Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

JOHNSON, CHAS. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

KEEVER STARCH CO., Columbus, Ohio. Sou. Office: 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C., Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agent. Sou. Warehouses: Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C., Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep.: Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castle, 2121 Dartmouth Place, Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

LAVONIA MFG. CO., Lavonia, Ga.

LOCKWOOD-GREENE ENGINEERS, INC., 100 E. 42nd St., New York City. Sou. Office: Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C., R. E. Barnwell, V. P.

MANHATTAN RUBBER MFG. DIVISION OF RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps.: The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; **Alabama**—Anniston, Anniston Hdw. Co. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent): Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Noojin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloose, Allen & Jemison Co.; Montgomery, Teague Hardware Co. **Florida**—Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co. **Georgia**—Atlanta, Atlanta Belting Co.; Augusta, Bearing Parts & Supply Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeTreville (Special Agent). **Kentucky**—Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graft-Pelle Co. **North Carolina**—Charlotte, Matthews-Morse Sales Co.; Charlotte, Charlotte Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hdw. House; Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Beeson Hdw. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhardt-Seagle Co.; Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Winston-Salem, Kester Machinery Co. **South Carolina**—Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co. **Tennessee**—Chattanooga Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, Buford Bros., Inc. **Service Rep.**: J. P. Carter, 62 North Main St., Greer, S. C. (Phone 186). **Salesmen**: H. W. Blair, 2340 Westfield Road, Charlotte, N. C.; E. H. Olney, 101 Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. P. Shook, Jr., 1031 North 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.

MARSTON CO., JOHN P. 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: C. H. Ochs, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.

MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS, INC., 250 Park Ave., New York City. Sou. Plant, Saltville, Va., E. A. Hults, V.-Pres. Sou. Office: First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Fred C. Tilson, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Murray, E. M. Rollins, Jr., J. W. Ivey and B. T. Crayton, Charlotte Office; R. C. Staple, Box 483, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Z. N. Holler, 208 Montgomery St., Decatur, Ga.; J. W. Edmiston, Box 570, Memphis, Tenn.; V. M. Coates, 807 Lake Park, Baton Rouge, La.; T. J. Boyd, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

MAUNEY STEEL CO., 237 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Aubrey Mauney, Burlington, N. C.; Don L. Hurlburt, 511 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

MERROW MACHINE CO., THE, 8 Laurel St., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Reps.: E. W. Hollister, P. O. Box 563, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Moreland, P. O. Box 895, Atlanta, Ga.

MORTON MACHINE WORKS, Columbus, Ga. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

NATIONAL ANILINE & CHEMICAL CO., INC., 40 Rector St., New York City. Sou. Office & Warehouse: 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C., W. H. Willard, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: J. I. White, W. L. Barker, C. E. Blakely, Charlotte Office: J. T. Chase, Americans Savgs. Bk. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; H. A. Rodgers, 910 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. E. Shuford, Jefferson Std. Life Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; E. L. Pemberton, 342 Dick St., Fayetteville, N. C.

NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO., Harrison, N. J. Southern Reps.: R. B. MacIntyre, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 310 Sixth St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: L. E. Taylor, Charlotte Office: C. D. Taylor, Sou. Agent, Gaffney, S. C.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. L. Lanier, Shawmut, Ala.; Roy S. Clemmons, 926 W. Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO., 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C., Lewis W. Thomason, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: Charlotte, N. C., Spartanburg, S. C., New Orleans, La., Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C.

OAKITE PRODUCTS, INC., New York, N. Y. Sou. Div. Office and Warehouse, Atlanta, Ga., L. W. McCann, Div. Mgr., Atlanta, Ga.; E. Moline, Augusta, Ga.; R. H. Bailey, Memphis, Tenn.; H. J. Canny, Greensboro, N. C.; L. H. Gill, New Orleans, La.; W. A. McBride, Richmond, Va.; P. F. Wright, Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. C. Leonard, Div. Mgr., St. Louis, Mo.; W. B. Mix, Dallas, Tex.; C. A. Ormsby, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. C. Polley, Houston, Tex.; H. J. Steeb, St. Louis, Mo.; G. W. Tennyson, Peoria, Ill.; B. C. Browning, Tulsa, Okla.; R. M. Browning, Kansas City, Mo.; H. Bryan, Oklahoma City, Okla.; C. L. Fischer, St. Louis, Mo.

PERKINS & SON, INC., B. F., Holyoke, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

PHILADELPHIA QUARTZ CO., 121 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa. Southern Reps.: Chas. H. Stone, Charlotte, N. C.; Paper Makers Chemical Corp., Atlanta, Ga.

PLATT'S METALLIC CARD CLOTHING CO., Lexington, N. C. U. S. Agent, F. L. Hill, Box 407, Lexington, N. C. Sou. Reps.: W. P. Stegall, Cramerton, N. C.; R. L. Burkhead, Varner Bldg., Lexington, N. C.

ROCKWEAVE MILLS, LaGrange, Ga., Wm. H. Turner, Jr., V.-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Hamner & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.; J. M. Tull Rubber & Supply Co., 285 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., 1725 First Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Mills & Lupton Supply Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Nashville Machine & Supply Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Noland Co., Inc., Roanoke, Va.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS, 147 Milk St., Boston Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C., Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Fred P. Brooks, Mgr.; Spartanburg, S. C., H. P. Worth, Mgr.

SEYDEL CHEMICAL CO., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Warehouse, Greenville, S. C. Sou. Reps.: W. T. Smith, Box 349, Greenville, S. C.; I. G. Moore, 301 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

SEYDEL-WOOLLEY CO., 748 Rice St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

SHAMBOW SHUTTLE CO., Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep.: M. Bradford Hodges, Box 752, Atlanta, Ga.

SIPP-EASTWOOD CORPORATION, Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

SIRRINE & CO., J. E., Greenville, S. C.

SOLVAY SALES CORP., 61 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Reps.: Chas. H. Stone, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Burkhart-Schier Chemical Co., 1202 Chestnut St., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Woodward Wight Co., 451 Howard Ave., New Orleans, La.; J. A. Sudduth & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Miller-Lenfesty Supply Co., Tampa, Miami and Jacksonville, Fla.

SONOCO PRODUCTS CO., Hartsville, S. C.

SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Charlotte, N. C., Wm. H. Monty, Mgr.

STANLEY WORKS, THE, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 552 Murphy Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga., H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant: 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C. H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

STEIN, HALL & CO., INC., 285 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

TERRELL MACHINE CO., Charlotte, N. C., E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

TEXTILE DEVELOPMENT CO., THE, 1001 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C. Sidney S. Paine, Pres. Ga.-Ala. Rep., Robert A. Morgan, Rome, Ga.

TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO., THE, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, 909 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Division); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.: L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.;

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: Wm. P. Vaughan, Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; O. B. Land, Box 4, Marietta, Ga. Stocks at: Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Carolina Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Fulton Mill Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.

VEEDER-ROOT, INC., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Reps.: W. A. Kennedy Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Carolina Specialty Co., 122 Brevard Court, Charlotte, N. C.

VICTOR RING TRAVELER CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices and Warehouses: 615 Third National Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C., A. B. Carter, Mgr.; 520 Angier Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga., B. F. Barnes, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta Office: A. D. Carter and N. H. Thomas, Gastonia Office.

VISCOSE CO., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., H. Wick Rose, Mgr.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and C. M. Powell, Atlanta Office.

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2029 East Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

Another Distinguished Visitor

David Clark, in The Southern Textile Bulletin, does not fail, to be sure, to make note of another distinguished visitor by invitation to Chapel Hill, this time in the person of Norman Thomas, former Socialist candidate for President. He was brought there by the Y. M. C. A., the same organization that invited and entertained the negro, Langston Hughes, over whose utterances quite a furore was raised in the State. The Daily Tar Heel gives liberal front-page space to details of the address of Thomas, who sees America headed for either Fascism or Socialism, a swing that will be accomplished within the next ten years. And The Daily Tar Heel appears to have been a convert to the Thomas doctrines, for it says it "is impossible to hear Norman Thomas speak without being impressed by his sincerity," and it wants to know if "any presidential candidate from either of the two major parties could point to programs and ideals more humane" than those presented by the University's distinguished visitor. Call is made editorially by that paper for the death penalty in the case of the four Americans who did away with the Hawaiian who perpetrated the crime on a young American woman. As for Thomas, he is director in the American Civil Liberties Union, the organization fostering the communistic campaign throughout the United States, and that is all the people of this State would want to know about the statesmen who has charmed the Chapel Hill folk.—*Charlotte Observer.*

February Consumption Increased 17 Per Cent

World consumption of American cotton in February totalled approximately 1,051,000 bales, compared with 1,069,000 in January and 898,000 in February last season, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. Total consumption in the seven months of the season to February 29 was approvimately 7,201,000 bales, against 6,275,000 in the same period last season.

"The increase in February over February last year was about 153,000 bales, or 17 per cent," says the Exchange Service. "The increase in the seven months ended February 29 over the same period last season was 926,000 bales, or 15 per cent. An important factor contributing to restriction of consumption in February was the hostilities at Shanghai, which reduced the spinning of the American cotton staple in China by about 60,000 bales compared with the monthly average in December and January."

Dyed Fertilizer Bags Used for Costumes

Macon, Ga.—Use of cast-off clothing, dyed and bleached seed and fertilizer bags for spring costumes was described at a conference of home demonstration agents of the Macon district here by Miss Frances McLanahan, clothing specialist at the University of Georgia. Boys and girls of 4-H clubs met with the agents and planned to set up a district organization.

Advertising Values

Many slumbering business concerns are waiting to the value of continuous advertising and are starting now to build up trade by using the printed page not once in a while, but all the while.

The reading of advertisements before buying has taken such a hold on the public that only continuous advertisers can expect to get continuous business, it is pointed out.

The dealers who advertise quality continuously are those who have the greatest business.

People who buy advertised merchandise buy satisfaction. Advertising is more valuable today than ever; it meets the selling requirements of every line of business.

Everywhere the rapidly increasing demand for advertised products is bringing great prosperity to those who use the aid of continuous advertising. Business concerns who know a worth while opportunity to increase business when they see it increase business by increased advertising.

Continuous advertising will not only make repeat sales from old customers, but will also attract new ones.—*Morganton News-Herald.*

Standard Textile Products

The Standard Textile Products Company and subsidiaries report, for the year ended December 31, 1931, a net loss of $789,649 after all charges, compared with a net loss of $1,083,427 for the previous fiscal year.

Net sales (exclusive of inter-company sales) less discount, freight and allowances amounted to $7,426,487 in 1931, compared with $10,069,137 in the preceding year.

Mill Village Activities

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs—"Aunt Becky."

HIGH POINT, N. C.

One of Our Best Towns—Eighteen Knitting Mills, Three Cotton Yarn and Weave Mills, Two Silk Mills and a Dye Plant.

Pickett Mill is one of our favorites, where Mill News used to be read by every family, and "Aunt Becky" was always a welcome visitor.

There have been many improvements at this place the past several years and especially in the village, where good gardens and pretty flowers have taken the place of weeds.

J. H. McKinnon is superintendent, with D. G. Carter, assistant superintendent; W. M. Childers, overseer carding; T. B. New, overseer spinning; H. W. Smith, overseer weaving; H. W. Horn, overseer cloth room; C. B. Carter, overseer winding; S. A. Jones, master mechanic.

All the above are gentlemen who fill their positions with dignity and efficiency, yet always have time to be kind and courteous. We hope Pickett Cotton Mill will emerge from the depression with banners of victory flying.

Highland Cotton Mills

Here's where we found one of the most up-to-date and commodious church buildings we've ever seen in a mill town. We gave a detailed description of this church last spring when we visited Highland Cotton Mills.

This church and Sunday school justly fill the hearts of the people with pride. It is a power for good in the community and the mill superintendent and overseers are among the leaders in religious work.

When mill officials and overseers worship with their employees and really feel in their hearts that all are "brothers and sisters," there will we find people who are loyal and faithful to any trust.

This mill was curtailing a wee bit for the first time in 12 years, but no one was worrying.

G. R. Ward is superintendent; in Mill No. 1, T. M. Walker is carder and I. O. Dennis, spinner. In No. 2, W. G. Freeman is carder and W. A. Price, spinner. In Mill No. 3, W. A. Walker is carder and spinner.

The product is carded and combed yarns. There are 35,000 spindles.

Hillcrest Silk Mills

This is a lovely place where various lovely goods are made. Dress silks, rayon, woolen and other novelties. I saw some wonderfully beautiful woolen shawls here.

My wedding dress, last August, was a product of this mill and a present from one of the overseers. Superintendent W. L. Spry gave me another dress, a soft, lustrous black, last week. The mills are keeping me in dresses and I truly thank them.

Hillcrest Silk Mills have "conquered the krinkle" in rayon. The product of this mill is soft and springy like real silk, hard to wrinkle, and hard to distinguish from genuine silk. No wonder women are so enthusiastic in their praise of Hillcrest dress goods.

I am always delighted to wear a dress and know *where* it was woven. Why wear anything except Southern-made goods when every need can be gratified "at home?"

GOLDVILLE, S. C.

The Joanna News

Much thought is given to make our community ideal; much time and money is spent in an effort to make our village a beautiful and a happy place. What others do for us does not relieve us of our share of responsibility. If this community becomes the best place in which we can live, each person must put his shoulder to every worthwhile movement. We cannot be good citizens until we have a community spirit.

Just now there is a forward movement going on in our community, the purpose of which is to help everyone in the village. The responsibility for the success of the movement is upon each of us whether we accept it or not. During this week and next, special services are being held at the church each evening. The more people we have who have the mind and spirit of Christ, the better our community will be.

Village News

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Templeton and son, Wyatt, and Mr. J. W. Justice of Ninety-Six were Sunday guests of Mrs. Mamie White, Joanna Inn.

Mrs. A. F. Tinsley spent a few days last week with her sister, Mrs. Rachel Mosely, Clinton, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Franklin and family spent the week-end with Miss Sallie Mae Franklin, Whitmire, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloan of Charlotte, N. C., spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Sloan.

Mr. and Mrs. Mason Rowland, Messrs. Wreford Nabors and Otis Lewis and Otis Murphy spent Sunday in Columbia, S. C.

Mr. James Stroud of Textile Industrial Institute, Spartanburg, S. C., spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Stroud. He had as his guest Mr. Raymond Sears, also of Textile Industrial Institute.

Friends of Bruce Abrams, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Abrams, will be glad to know that he is improving after an attac kof flu.

Celebrate Birthdays

On Saturday evening, April 2nd, Clyde Putnam celebrated his fourteenth birthday by inviting his classmates to a party at his home. After enjoying an hour of games, they were invited into the dining room where refreshments were served by Mrs. Putnam and Miss Louise Putnam.

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Carr honored their little daughter, Bobby Jean, with a birthday dinner on Sunday, April 10th. A large white cake with six pink candles formed the centerpiece for the table. The guests for the occasion were Bobby Jean's grandmother, Mrs. W. C. Moore; also her uncles and aunts, Mr. and Mrs. John K. Moore, Mr. Charles Moore, and Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Hancock, all of Gaffney, S. C.

Scout News

The Scouts have registered for the new scout year. The troop will take a new start and try to do better this year than they did last year. Every scout, when he registered, pledged himself to do, to the best of his ability, everything that is expected of a scout and a gentleman.

Nowhere will you find an organization that teaches better principles and higher ideals than does the Boy Scouts of America. The troop is not yet full and if your boy is not a scout and would like to be one, see Mr. Galloway right away.

Messrs. G. N. Foy, W. A. Moorhead, P. B. Mitchell and J. B. Hart were elected committeemen for the troop. Mr. Foy is chairman. The following officers were elected: A. B. Galloway, scoutmaster; Walt Byars and Fred Ross, assistant scoutmasters; John Lawson Feltman, senior patrol leader, and Geo. Morse, treasurer.

Hayne Workman was elected a member of the troop Tuesday night.

HANES, N. C.

P. H. HANES KNITTING CO.

This nice mill is two miles from Winston-Salem and makes combed and carded yarns. Superintendent D. A. Ricks is one of the most progressive and wide-awake textile men that we know. It's always a pleasure to visit his sanctum.

We used to have a fine correspondent at Hanes, but have forgotten her name. Would be glad to have her write again occasionally. That is a live community and we are sure there is lots of interesting news to report. "Aunt Becky" only stopped a few moments and had no chance to take notes.

Gypsy Smith, the great evangelist, was holding a meeting in Winston-Salem in a large Reynolds tobacco warehouse, but "Uncle Hamp" and I did not know about it in time to attend.

While in Winston-Salem we took our meals in the "highest" place we ever ate in—on the tenth floor of the Reynolds skyscraper. A grand place.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

ARISTA MILLS

This is the only yarn and weave mill running in the city. W. L. Steele is the superintendent and a very pleasant and courteous gentleman.

S. V. Smith is overseer carding and spinning; T. C. Green, overseer spooling, beaming and warping; N. W. Shaver, overseer weaving; D. I. Hutchins, cloth room; Sanford Hamrick, dyer; E. S. Dease, master mechanic.

P. H. HANES KNITTING CO.

This mill knits the yarns made by the mill at Hanes and is the largest knitting mill we've seen. It has 332 machines busy on men's and boys' underwear. It is almost right in the heart of town, corner Sixth and Main streets. We had the honor of meeting the secretary and treasurer, Mr. T. W. Allen, one of the most pleasant gentlemen we've seen.

BLACKSBURG, S. C.

BROAD RIVER MILLS

When "Uncle Hamp" and I stopped in front of the office, we began to admire the shrubbery and flowers and I exclaimed: "My goodness, what a change!"

Back of the mill, the old "skeeter pond" has been filled in and is to be converted into a sunken garden. Every space about the mill is beautiful with gravel, grass or flowers.

The people "caught a vision" and began to clean up and primp up and now the village is very attractive and garden and flowers are being planted.

Plots of unoccupied ground have been graded for playground and beds of cannas promise gorgeous coloring through summer.

Superintendent W. M. Moore and Secretary R. E. Cline make a winning team and co-operation means success in any undertaking. These two leaders are strong for beautiful surroundings and their influence has spread all over the village with marked and pleasing results.

In going through the mill, "Uncle Hamp" is accustomed to have people "look up" to him and marvel at his size. But—oh boy! when we went through this mill and passed Dervin Moore, who is twice as large, "Uncle Hamp" sure did look "shrunk up!"

OVERSEERS

J. H. Jacumine is carder; T. S. Moss, spinner; J. Y. Moore, weaver; W. H. Faysoux, cloth room; A. G. Turner, master mechanic.

A number of families have lived here 15 years or more and are a fine loyal set of people. Just like one big family—each interested in the welfare of the other.

Valdese, N. C.

VALDESE MANUFACTURING CO.

Superintendent Louis Bounous has long been on our "friendship list." He has read everything "Aunt Becky" has written—and is always anxious for more new books. W. C. Loudermilk is assistant superintendent.

The secretary and treasurer is A. F. Garrou, who is a very pleasant and courteous gentleman. This mill is one of the best of the kind in the State. It runs full time, pays good wages and has a fine bunch of overseers and loyal employees.

In Mill No. 1, Edgar Wood is overseer carding; D. C. Glasbrook, overseer spinning, and John Deal, overseer winding.

In Mill No. 2, Jesse Cannon is overseer carding; O. D. Keever, overseer spinning, and F. J. Cline is overseer spinning and winding at night.

It is always a real pleasure to visit Valdese, and especially this mill. We found lots of grading and building going on at Valdese and a large water tank was being erected.

Belmont, N. C.

GIRLS OF IMPERIAL MILL VILLAGE ORGANIZE CLUB

With an enthusiastic determination to have a successful and worthwhile club the girls of the Imperial Mill village met last Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the home of Miss Ethel Chaney, and under the leadership of Miss Melva Gullick, organized a girl's club.

Officers elected were: Miss Ethel Chaney, president; Miss Esther Guffie, vice-president; Miss Pauline Robinson, secretary, and Miss Hattie Etheredge, treasurer. The 19 girls enrolled decided upon their club color, pink and green, and their club flower, sweet pea, and their motto, "Loyalty," which embraces loyalty to God, country, town, fellowman, and last, but not least, loyalty to their superintendent, J. C. Mason, and their village.

Mike: When Mr. Casey died, he left all he had to an orphanage.

Henry: Indeed that was generous, how much was it?

Mike: His twelve children.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

WANTED—Job as boss spinning, spooling, twisting, warping, carding. Thoroughly experienced. Furnish good references. Am employed at present. Want change. G. A. S., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted

To lease small plant equipped for making 50's to 60's combed yarns, about 7,500 spindles, preferably with 200 to 300 looms. Would lease for two to three years with option to buy at expiration of lease. Address G. W. H., care Southern Textile Bulltin.

Classified Rates

Set Regular "Want Ad" Style, without border or display lines—4c per word, each insertion.

Minimum charge, $1.00. Terms—Cash with order.

Set Display Style, with headings in larger type and border—$3.00 per inch, one insertion.

Chinese Mills Consumed 432,000 Bales American

Consumption of American cotton by mills of China during the first half of the current season, from August 1 to January 31, totalled 432,000 bales, according to the official report of the Chinese Millowners' Association received by cable by the New York Cotton Exchange Service.

The consumption by China was previously estimated by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners at 250,000 bales, and was estimated by the New York Cotton Exchange Service at 464,000. Publication of the official figures of the Chinese Millowners' Association was delayed by the hostilities at Shanghai.

The official figures for China are regarded as confirming the estimate of the Cotton Exchange Service on world consumption of American cotton during the first half of this season, putting it at 6,150,000 bales.

American Glanzstoff Report Loss of $41,922

The report of the American Glanzstoff Corporation, for the fiscal year ended January 3, 1932, shows net loss of $41,922, after depreciation, selling, administrative and general expenses, and also extraordinary charges in respect of engineering and moving expenses, and provisions for loss on foreign exchange and contingencies. The corporation had an operating profit on sales of its own manufactures, before charging depreciation and expenses, of $1,991,798, while commissions and discounts (net) earned on sales of foreign merchandise totalled $42,853.

For the fiscal year ended January 4, 1931, the company reported net profit of $173,474; operating profit on sales of its own manufactures, before charging depreciation and expenses, totalling $1,868,574, while commissions and discounts (net) earned on sales of foreign merchandise totalled $97,250.

Large Denim Order Was Turned Down

An important overall manufacturer tells of an experience in endeavoring to shade the price on denims. He says he knows of an order for 500,000 yards of 2.20s, spot shipment, price stipulated was "how much under eight and a fraction cents," terms cash arrival of invoice. This order was not executed. The manufacturer submits this as impressing him that there is a limit to price hammering.—*Daily News Record.*